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HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
[illegible]HAM	5945	7000	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt RNR.	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
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29th Nov. 27th „

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KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at No. 17, HUMMUM STREET, where they are showing a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS, specially Selected by their Manager in Europe, and consisting of CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, TAPESTRIES, ORNAMENTS, PLATEDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also a Selection of real Oil Paintings by English Artists.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

No. 17, Hummum Street. No. 17, Hummum Street.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000 „	.. ..	Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.		
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 „	.. ..	„ 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	„ 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	„
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	„
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3	0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 „	5	0	„
La Odalisca	50 „	5	0	„
Vera	25 „	6	0	„
Sins Rival	50 „	7	8	„
Mi Reina	50 „	6	0	„
AMERICAN EAGLE—				
Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	„
Regalia del Principe	100 „	7	8	„

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting	Rs. 30.
SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—	
Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
MORI GATE DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TOURISTS, CONNOISSEURS OF INDIAN ART, and the General Public are informed that our Business Premises have undergone Extensive Alteration and Improvement, and that Our

NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS
WILL BE READY FOR
INSPECTION OF GOODS,

From all Parts of India and Burmah, on the 15th SEPTEMBER.

Our STOCK is Replete with Every Description of

INDIAN ART INDUSTRIES.

The Show will be an Exhibition in itself, and well worth a Visit.

VISITORS will find our Vast Collection of INDIAN ARTWARE most Interesting. Our Workshops, too (where Every Kind of Indian Artware is Manufactured by workmen Imported from all Parts of India), will well Repay a Visit, and we Especially Invite Visitors to Delhi to Inspect them.

N.B.—For the Convenience of Visitors to Delhi

WE HAVE OPENED
BRANCH SHOW ROOMS

In CHANDNI CHOWK, Near the Institute and Clock Tower.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Indian Goods in the World is at

TELLERY'S NEW GRAND SHOW ROOMS AT DELHI.
CARPETS AND RUGS,

ver 200 in Stock, of the Best Old Designs and Guaranteed Vegetable Dyes.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 „	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½ „	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 „	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 „	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.
OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE,
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices, OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION OF THE
STEEN
HUDSON'S
PARTY.
The DONATORS of
MIRTH, MUSIC, and MYSTERY.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, 4TH. NOV.,
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Read the Items.
PART I.
PROFESSOR AND MADAME STEEN
Will Introduce
THE GREAT TREBLE BLACKBOARD.
The STEENS are the only Artists who perform this superhuman Test which has baffled the Scientists.
And Now comes
THE FAMOUS BILLET TEST
(Originated by Professor STEEN).
Which has created the greatest controversy amongst "Spiritualists" and Theosophists.
The Mystical and Baffling
CARD AND HAT TEST,
With double blindfold phenomena, hitherto unaccomplished.
Miss MAY HABGOOD, A. R. C. M.,
he Brilliant Solo Pianiste, will play "Rubinstein's Grand Tarentelle" (first time in India).
MISS LILLIE LINTON
In her Serio-comic Effusion, "HALF-PAST NINE."
MISS LESLIE NORMAN
Will Sing Pinsuti's beautiful Song "THE LAST WATCH."
HUDSON'S
Burlesque Lecture, "ASTRONOMY," or Suns, Moons, and Stars.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.
PART II.
MISS MAY HABGOOD
Will play the Great Scotch Fantasia, "BLAIR ATHOL."
HUDSON'S GROTESQUE ORIGINALITIES.
Spiritualism Extraordinary—PROF. CHAS. N. STEEN in his famous CABINET MYSTERY
Performed in full Gas-light.
MATERIALISATION, DEMATERIALISATION, &c., &c.
MISS LESLIE NORMAN
Will sing the Favourite Ballad, "A SONG OF HOME."
The evening's entertainment terminating with HUDSON'S Wrinkle-removing Sketch,
LOVE AND WAR.
Characters by
Miss LILLIE LINTON, Messrs. TRAVERS VALE and THOS. HUDSON.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Front Seats...Rs. 3. Second Seats...Rs. 2. Back Seats...Re. 1.
Box Plan and Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Performance Commence at 9-15, sharp.
Carriages 11.
THOS. P. HUDSON......Director of Amusement.
TRAVERS-VALE........Representative.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS
TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

The following Ladies have kindly agreed to hold Stalls, and will gladly receive any Contributions and Work, which should be sent in as early as possible:—
Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. GOSTLING, The Dell, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. GREIG, Marine Lines.
Mrs. DAVEY, General Telegraph Office.
Mrs. GARDNER, Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Road.
Mrs. J. MACDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.
Mrs. MACKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. NE[illegible]RG, Middle Colaba.
Mrs. SM[illegible]ON, Clerk Bunder, Mazagon.
Mrs. SP[illegible]ER, Land's End, Malabar.
Mrs. STIVENS, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill.

D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th November, these being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, November 3, 1893.

THIS is to Notify that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (Japan Mail Steam-ship Company) of Tokyo in Japan.
TATA & SONS.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 3rd November, 1893.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
THE following REDUCTIONS have been made in the DOCKING RATES for VESSELS of 3,000 tons and over, with effect from 1st November, 1893, viz.:—
Vessels of 3,000 tons gross or over...from 6½ as. to 6 as. per ton.
Vessels of 3,500 tons or over ... ... " 6½ " 5½ "
Vessels of 4,000 tons or over ... ... " 6½ " 5 "
The other rates and conditions remain unaltered.
By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, for "Divali" (Hindu Holiday).
For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co., Managing Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-8 per Share, equal to 12½ per cent., has been declared, and will be paid at the Office of the Undersigned, Albert Building, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1893.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Liquidator.
Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 183 of the Indian Company's Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted from the 21st of April 1892 to the 30th September 1893, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Liquidator.
Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1893-94, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 20th November, 1893, both days inclusive.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1893.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment made by Mr. Board of Mr. Nasandas Pranjeewandass in the room of the Fakeerjee Muncherjee Patel, deceased.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજી ની કુંપની,
&c., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1893.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 20th November, 1893 both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

ADAMS and Co., Cotton and Cotton Waste Merchants and Manufacturers, Chatham Mills, Manchester, England. All kinds of Cotton Waste suitable for Spinning and for the Manufacture of Waddings, Medicated Cotton, &c., Cotton Waste and Sponge Cloths for Cleaning Engines, Machinery, &c. All kinds of Cotton prepared expressly for the manufacture of Gun Cotton, Smokeless Powder and other explosives, Lamp Wicks and Candle Wicks, Bunting Flags of all Nations, Cotton and Woollen Flocks, Spun yarn, mops, cotton wools, waddings scouring flannel, Turkish Towels, etc., etc.
SUITABLE AGENTS WANTED.

POLICE ORDER.
AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.
R. H. VINCENT, Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 31st October, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL is prepared to receive Tenders for the FARMING of his Agar or Salt Works, known as Peston Sagar, situate at Chimbore, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the next Two Seasons ending with 30th June, 1895. The conditions of the Farms can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
The Tenders will be received at the said Office till 3 P.M., on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.
Mr. Framjee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1893.
N.B.—"Diwali Water" has been taken into the Salt-pans for Manufacturing Salt.
ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW.

BENGAL TIMBER TRADING CO., LD.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the above Company, and are prepared to receive Orders, or to Tender for the Supply of Teak, and other Descriptions of Timber cut to any Size.
Sal Sleepers cut to Sizes suitable to requirements of Railways can also be procured. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents, Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld., 44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate Application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 13th November, 1893.
Printed Form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.
NOWROJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OIL, during the year 1894, viz.:—
200 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
80 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for Trial.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th October, 1893.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)
Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12; 10 lbs., Rs. 16.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FO INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.
TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.
The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.
Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co., SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.
AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.
ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.
THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India, thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME Age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, and the Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................Rs. 6, Packing and Postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
[illegible]	20	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	1[illegible]	500	all	18 pr. ct.	451
					945
Albert (Kurrachee)		1,100	1,100		1675
Apollo	7[illegible]	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	10[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	127½
					215
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all		210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		122½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,185
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahaludpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	11[illegible]xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs 40	430
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	223½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	506	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	591
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	95
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	—	1,001	1600	Rs. 70	975
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	60[illegible]	1,500	1,000	90	1,40[illegible]
Alliance	1,50[illegible]	00	all	Rs. 15	950
Anglo-Indian	1,34[illegible]		100	Nil	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	87[illegible]		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	90[illegible]	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	60[illegible]	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg Co. Ld	30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	661
				25	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	—	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	147½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x[illegible]
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khandaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,545
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	120
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,825xd
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100	12½ p.c.g.d	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
Presidency	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Phœnix Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	11,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	1,475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
[illegible]nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	91
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	3,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,180
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	202
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	10 no.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	185
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all		19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent ...... 105·3
Three-and-a-half per cent ...... 98·8
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans 119
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ...... nom.
City of Paris Loan ...... nom.
Port Trust Bonds ...... 103·12
New Loan 104¼

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...... Rs. 16
Carolas ...... " nom.
Mexican Dollars ...... " 202
Gold Five Franc Pieces ...... " 12·13
Bar Silver ...... " 98·8
Gold Leaf ...... " 25
Bar Gold, English ...... " 25·5
Bar Australian ...... " 25·3
Bar Bombay ...... " 25·2
Bar Pekin ...... " 24·8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 7-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3¼d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3½d.
Francs	3 Do. do.	1·61½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·62
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days' do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days do.	99¾
[illegible]	60 days' do.	18[illegible]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Albert Press Company, 3 p.m.
Alfresco Dance and Bonfire, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Fire-works, 7 p.m.
Bazar in aid of the Bowen M. E. Church, Town Hall, 2 to 10 p.m.
The Phonograph Company of India, Performance at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
The Anjuman-i-Elmi-e-Farsi Meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Pundit Vaijnath's Lecture, People's Frere Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.
Bombay Cycling Club, Meeting of Members, Church Gate Station, 6-30 p.m.
Music at Bandora Hill, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Mr. Sadashiv Kelkar's Lecture, Byculla Reading Room 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Giava entered, and the s.s. Ataka left the dock yesterday.

SALVATION ARMY.—This evening Miss Booth (Colonel Ruhani) will conduct a meeting.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION.—The engines from the fire-brigade station at Mahim were on Thursday morning removed to a new fire-brigade station at the foot of the Mahim Causeway.

THEFT AT THE MARINE LINES.—Lieutenant Cosserly of the Marine Battalion, residing at the Marine Lines, has made a report to the police, that his clock, a coat, and a pair of field glasses, collectively valued at Rs. 62, were stolen from his bungalow on the 31st u timo.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Kumar Shri Ajitsinghji, the Heir-Apparent of Dhrangdhra arrived in Bombay, on Monday last, with his Private Secretary and eight followers. He is staying at Chowpatty in the newly-built bungalow of Mr. Oosman Jamal.

BURGLARY.—During the night of Thursday last, a shop, belonging to one Yakoob Mahomed, situated in Narayan Dhroo Street, was broken into, and an entrance having been effected by removing two of the iron bars of a window, facing the sweepers' gully, property consisting of currency notes and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 190, was stolen from a box, which was forced open.

A DISHONEST BOATMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Constable Coady of the Water Police, charged Curson Naik, a calasee, with stealing a bottle of oil belonging to the B.I.S.N. Company. The accused was seen by the Constable having in his possession the bottle in question. Mr. Coady made inquiries, and subsequently the dredging master of the B.I.S. N. Company identified the oil and the bottle as the Company's property. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 5.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a woman, named Succoo, aged twenty-eight years, residing with her father, Bapoo Nakoo, at 13th Cammatteepoora Lane. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, while the deceased was standing near the fire-place, her saree caught fire, and she was burnt from the left shoulder down to the abdomen. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Thursday forenoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—The following programme will be played by the St. Joseph's Band, on Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajhhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March ...... Glasgow ......
Gavotte ...... The First Kiss ...... Schubert
Valse ...... Weep not for me ...... Fr Conceicao
Fantasia ...... Les Amoureux ...... Ch Leibert
Mazurka ...... Sybil ...... Art : by Fr Conceicao,
Galop ......

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of the officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. :—

Quick March ...... The Rustic Bridge ...... E Rogers
Overture ...... Tancredi ...... Rossini
Quadrille ...... London Life ...... C Coote
Cavatina and Finale ... Anna Bolena ...... Donizetti
Valse ...... Espana ...... Waldteufel
Galop ...... The Planters ...... C Fricke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the instance of Inspector Butterfield, Canaya Ramdin and six other Hindus were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house, and the rest, together with the first accused, gaming therein with dice, cards, and money. On Thursday morning, Inspector Butterfield, on receiving certain information, proceeded to a house, at Bellasis Road, in company of Inspector Butfoy, and arrested the accused in the act of gaming. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined No. 1 Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PORT RULES.—Constable Coady, of the Water Police, yesterday charged Haji bin Husein, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, with anchoring his boat in the fairway without the regulation light, and leaving his boat in the harbour without anybody in charge of it. His Worship, on the evidence before the Court, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 for the first offence, and Rs. 5 for the second offence.—The same Police Officer charged five other tindals before the same Magistrate, with anchoring in the harbour without the regulation light. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined them Rs. 10 each.

THE STEEN-HUDSON COMPANY.—This excellent company continues to draw large audiences, which go away delighted. The only defect in the very attractive programme is by general consent the fact that there is too little Hudson. This, we suppose, can easily be remedied, though it is hard to work a willing horse in this weather. To-night there will be a change of programme. Professor Steen will introduce the cabinet trick, the billet test, and various new items. Miss May Habgood will play Rubenstein's "Grand Tarantelle." Miss Leslie Norman and Miss Lillie Linton will each contribute fresh items to the programme and Mr. Hudson will give his burlesque lecture, and introduce a new farce.

A RIOTER CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Jaffer Amin, a Mahomedan, with murder, in having caused the death of Seeva Harichand, a Brahmin mendicant, on the 11th August last. Mr F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Little closed the case for the prosecution. The accused reserved his defence for the High Court, and his Worship committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

DACOITY AND MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police charged Ahmed Sultan, a dhobie, and eight others, with rioting, committing dacoity, and murder at Old Nagpada, on the 12th August last, the second day of the riots. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, in company of about six or seven other Mahomedans, went to the Old Nagpada Street, on the morning of the 12th August last. They were all armed with bamboo sticks, and were shouting *din, din*. They forced open the door of the house of one Keshav Gopal, and dragged him out of his room. They then struck him until he was unconscious, and thinking he was dead they left him there, and proceeded to an adjoining temple, which they desecrated and looted. The mob then entered several Hindu houses, struck men and women, and carried away or destroyed every article they could lay their hands upon. Some evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

A DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS COMPANION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney placed two Mahomedan Konkanees, named Ebrahim Haroon, an old offender, and Abdoolla Shai Hoosein, a resident of Vajar, in Ratnagiri District before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, No. 1 being charged with committing theft of a gold watch and chain, gold buttons and chain, and a gold ring set with a diamond collectively valued at Rs. 915, belonging to a Memon named Haji Ismail Haji Isac, a landed proprietor, residing at Kembeker Street, and No. 2 with receiving and assisting in disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. De Souza defended the second accused. It appears from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, that in the beginning of June last the complainant engaged the first accused as a cook. About a week after the accused surreptitiously removed the property mentioned in the charge from his master's jacket pocket, which was then hanging on a peg in the room, and absconded to his native village, called Vajar, in the Ratnagiri District, where he handed over the whole of the stolen property, except the ring, to the second accused, who carried it to a goldsmith, named Luximon Krishna, and got it melted. A report of the theft being made to the police, inquiries were immediately instituted and a policeman was sent to the Ratnagiri District in search of the accused. He visited several villages and at last succeeded in tracing the accused to a village, named Jaria, and arrested him there. The first accused, after his arrest, took the policeman to the second accused, who, on being questioned, produced the property in the shape of melted gold. On being questioned by the Court the first accused admitted the offence, while the second urged that he did not know that it was stolen property. Mr. De Souza said that, in the absence of a guilty intention, his client was entitled to an acquittal. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced No. 1, who was an old offender, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th October, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,87,355	3,64,331	5,612	5,57,348
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles	—	—	—	5,89,758
Decrease				Rs. 32,410

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

APPEALS IN THE RIOT CASES.

IMPERATRIX VS. MARUTI ROWJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Morojee Kassinath, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 12th September last found the accused guilty of disorderly behaviour and fined him two rupees. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the accused.

It appeared from the evidence of a policeman that on the 8th September last, at 3-30 p.m., at 3rd Lane, Camateepoora, when everything was quiet, the accused and another came up running, saying "the Mahomedans are coming; close the shops." No other persons came; but the result of the alarm was that the shops and door were closed, and many Camatees collected. With great difficulty the police dispersed the crowds and persuaded the people to re-open their shops. For the accused, on the other hand, it was urged that he and another person were standing at the time on the verandah of the house of one Rajoo Babajee; that on hearing an alarm that the Mahomedans were coming, they ran into their houses, and that there was no evidence to support the conviction. It was submitted that the accused's act of running to his own house from the verandah of Rajoo Babajee, on hearing the alarm, did not constitute the offence of disorderly behaviour in a public place or any offence whatever.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Branson, and having regard to the evidence, did not think the charge was established under Section 22 of Act 48 of 1860, and accordingly reversed the conviction and sentence, directing the fine to be refunded.

IMPERATRIX VS. HAJEE MAHOMED.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 18th September last, convicted the accused of dishonestly assisting in concealing stolen property and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight months. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the accused; and the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Little, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and three others were charged before the Magistrate with having, during the recent riots, made away with gold embroidered caps, the property of Mohunjee Kullianjee, a cloth merchant. The first accused pleaded guilty, and it was proved that he gave a box to the appellant, who got it concealed in his tenant's room. The appellant afterwards took a police jemadar to the party, which showed, in the opinion of the Magistrate, that he was instrumental in getting the property concealed. The box was sent away by the appellant at midnight, and at a time when rows and looting were going on in the city, showing the guilty knowledge of the appellant.

Their Lordships, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of this club was held, on Monday evening last. There was a fair attendance of members, including the popular president of the club, Mr. J. R. Watson, who took the chair, at 9 o'clock. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were both read and passed, the latter being particularly satisfactory; the balance being well on the right side of the page, but as the following ambitious items are included in this season's programme it is hoped that this club will be as well supported by the outside public, as was the case last season. The racing fraternity will have their opportunities in competing for the Hamilton Cup once each month; this race consisting of a one-mile handicap. On the 20th of this month the captaincy of the club will be raced for, this being the first time. The distance will be five miles, and all competitors will start from as scratch. If all the best men start this should prove a great event. An afternoon race meeting is to be held on Saturday, the 16th of December, and another on Saturday, the 13th of January, in addition to these events. A couple of dances are to be held, and there is a good programme of weekly runs. The prizes for the best attendance at club runs go, the first to Mr. Pell and the second to Mr. Banks. The following officers and committee were elected to serve for the current year:—President, Mr. J. P. Watson; vice-presidents, Messrs. D. Gostling, E. B. Smetham and J. Bristed; treasurer, Mr. J. Pearson; handicapper, Mr. A. Pell; race secretary, Mr. A. E. Houftoe; club secretary, L. D. B. Derry, members of committee, Messrs. Penton, Knowles, Entwistle, and Sharpe. After a vote of thanks to the president for presiding and one to Mr. Green for the use of the room, the meeting dispersed. We wish the club every success for this, their third season.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

N. V. R. C. C. *vs.* N. C. C.

THE above was the third match played between these two clubs. It was played here on Saturday, the 28th, and was only a half-day's match. There was time only for one innings each. The game resulted in a grand victory for the N. C. C. by 113 runs. This made up for the heavy defeat they suffered in the last match. Play began at one o'clock when the N. C. C. went in, and kept at the wickets till about quarter past four. Mr. Clark went in first and soon mastered the bowling. He made 105 runs and retired at the fall of the sixth wicket. Mr. Craddock also played a good for[illegible] put together ninety-five runs. Messrs. McGarry and Middleton were the only ones who could do anything. They made thirty-two and nineteen runs, respectively. Scores :—N. C. C., 208; N. V. R., 95.

The return match will most probably be played during the coming Diwali holidays.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE CROP.

The following is the first General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma and Madras for the season 1892-93 :—

The season has been generally favourable for sowings. Owing to the early rains and the good freshets on the large rivers more than 3½ millions of acres had been sown up to the end of September in the Government villages (i.e. in about two-thirds) of the "Madras Presidency;" an area which is estimated to be 9 per cent. in excess of the average area sown up to the same date. The exceedingly heavy rain at the early part of the season was generally favourable to transplanting in "Bengal;" the later rain, though causing widespread damage from sudden and severe floods in August, was on the whole beneficial, and the area under winter rice in "Bengal" is estimated as about 30 millions of acres or more than 4 per cent. over the average. In the ten chief rice-growing districts of "Lower Burma" the area sown in calculated to be upwards of 4½ millions of acres or about 1½ per cent. in excess of the area sown last year. The conditions in "Upper Burma," where more than ½ of the cultivated area is under rice, are the same as in "Lower Burma" but statistics are not available.

Although the shortness of the September rainfall was unfavourable to the prospects of the crop over a considerable area in "Madras," more recent rains have done good, and the rice has not suffered in the North and West Coast districts or under the large rivers. Prospects are therefore sufficiently favourable. The crop in "Bengal" is better than last year's and is considered a full average crop, but its future condition depends largely on the rains of the current month. In "Burma" the prospects generally are good.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Sir James Lyall, KCSI, London
Genl C J East, CG, Madras
* Mr F H Merewether, Poona
* Mr H Hughes, Calcutta
* Major Wapshare, Deesa
* Major Dobbs, Poona
* Dr and Mrs F Dobbs, England
* Mrs Edwards, England
* Mr J Jamieson, England
* Mr W Fisher, P Mahals
Mr C Nisbett, Colombo
* Mr M J de Bathe, Umballa
* Lieut and Mrs Charrier, Lucknow
Lieut J C Perkins, Poona
* Lieut-Col J Craigie, Fyzabad
* Lieut W Grey, Madras
* Mrs Hendley, Jeypore
* Mr R S Menzies, Bombay
* Miss Craigie, London
* Miss Curry, London
* Mr and Mrs A Ryces, London
* Mr and Mrs G Rivaz, ICS, London
* Mr and Mrs Younghusband, ICS, London
* Mr and Mrs L M Kaye, London
* Major and Mrs Leigh, London
* Dr and Mrs A Dane, London
* Mr W Weston, London
* Mr W M Colvin, London
* Major Suart, RHA, London
* Mr M C Clarke, London
* Dr P P Kilkelly, London
* Dr J Davidson, London
* Dr J Gould, London
* Lieut C Wood, London
* Lieut T E Browne, London
* Surgn-Col and Mrs Crawford, London
* Surgn-Lieut E Newman, London
* Mr T Gregson, ICS, London
* Major and Mrs McPherson, London
* Mr Hendley, London
* Mr R R Deans, London
* Mr F A Naylor, London
* Major Dowse, London
* Captn and Mrs Nicholson, London
* Mrs Simmons, London
* Mr E L McAlester, London
* Mr and Mrs H Bliss, ICS, CIE, London
* Mr and Mrs C Finney, London
* Miss Danbarn, London
* Mrs Warburton, London
* Mr and Mrs E T Lloyd, ICS, London
Mr P Naylor, London
Mr C Merz, London
Mr H Smith, London
Mr E Fawcett, London
* Mr C Keary, London
* Hon G E Knox, London
* Mrs Craigie, London
* Mr R Russell, ICS, London
Captn Tevers, Madras
Lieut E A Head, RA, Brisk
* Mrs Trahan, England
Lieut J K Tod, 7th B C Lucknow
Dr and Mrs E Sharman, England
* Captn E Armitafe, RHA, Madras
* Mrs Qain, England
* Miss Quin, do
* Mr Hall, do
Lieut Peach, 3rd Bo Infy, Simla
Mrs F W Tytler, 3rd Bc. Infy, Simla
* Mr C M da Costa, Calcutta
Captn and Mrs Hutchinson, Calcutta
Mr W J Brooke, Barsi
* Lieut C V Smith, RN, Poona
Major A M Renny, Ranikhet
Surgn-Captn J C White, Ajmere
Mr D E McCracken, Simla
Mrs C W Allport, R Pindi
Surgn-Captn J Edge, Bareilly
Mrs L Reynolds, Bareilly
Mr Reynolds, Bareilly
Lieut H Crum, Bareilly
Revd J C Blair, do
Major and Mrs Macdonald, Ranikhet
Dr Zellweger, Sumatara
Mr H Boothroyd, Bombay
Mr J Neilson, do
Mr R Roscoe, do
Mr A R Maidment, do
Mr C Anderson, (Jr) do
Mr C Carson, do
Mr H Corfield, do
Mr J H Robinson, do
Mr F Sweeny, do
Mr O Ernst, do
Captn Billinge, do
Mr D Jaffery, do
Mr R T Middleton, do
Mr A Haimon, do
Mr N Blanelin, do
Mr N Mitchell, do
Mr B Schnabel, do
Comd H Black, RIM, do
Mr S Kiddle, do
Mr T Anderson, RIM, do
Mr A E Goll, do
Mr J J Gaz[illegible] BL, do

* Residents left during the week marked thus.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ADMIRAL KENNEDY with his flagship the Boadicea at present at Trincomalee, is expected to arrive in Calcuta about the middle of December and is likely to remain for a month.

THE North-East monsoon has been a complete failure in Colombo. October, which for the last twenty-three years gives an average rainfall in October of 14·08 inches, had up to the 27th received only 1·63 inches.

UNDER instructions from the Board of Directors, a further experiment is to be made by the Locomotive Superintendent of the South Indian Railway with Bengal coal known as Deshugur and Laikdie, and the Agent has obtained the sanction of Government for the purchase of some 600 tons of this coal. Mr. Creighton has for some time past been conducting experiments with the different kinds of Indian coal, to see which is best adapted for burning on Indian Railways.

CAPTAIN R. B. YOUNG, who the other day on a sudden emergency had his interpreting power severely and successfully put to the test by the Richmond magistrates (in the now decided *cause celebre* of the Indian oculists) enjoys the almost unique position of being one of the very few Englishmen who possess a perfect colloquial familiarity, not only with Punjabi Hindustani, but Guzerati, Tamil, and Cingalese—not to say anything of European languages other than his own. Thirty years of his eventful life have been spent in India and Ceylon, and he was wounded in the Munity when with his regiment (3rd Bengal Light Cavalry) at Ferozepore in 1857.

SURRA that most insidious of equine diseases, is very prevalent just now in the districts round Hyderabad. Unfortunately, the cavalry regiments of the Secunderabad garrison have not escaped, both the Madras Lancers and the Contingent Cavalry having lost a dozen or so. It is supposed that the horses of these regiments have been affected by eating *hurriali* grass which has been cropped by infected village animals or washed in infected streams or pools.

THE General Officer Commanding Madras District suggested that the Madras Artillery Volunteers should be placed on the same footing as the Royal Artillery in respect to badges for marksmen and supply of ammunition for practice. This matter was represented to the Government of India, which has intimated its regret that it has not been found possible to make the necessary provision in the estimates for 1893-94 for the cost involved in the proposal, which is estimated at over Rs. 9,000 a year for Volunteer Artillery in India.

THE visit that Lord and Lady Lansdowne are making to Agra next week will be quite a quiet one, says a contemporary, though privacy is only a comparative word in the case of a Viceroy; but the less of the pomps and ceremonies of public life that they have to undergo the more acceptable will their stay be to the feelings of the visitors. Agra received their Excellencies publicly just three years ago, when for a space of ten days or more there were great public doings and gaieties. Now with equal loyalty it affords them on their return a haven of refuge, where there may take a few days' rest before the Burma visit and the heavy demands that will be made upon their energies during the final weeks at Calcutta. Under ordinary circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor would have sent his camp to Agra and received their Excellencies in it; and then the visit could not have escaped something of the character of a formal farewell to the North-West Provinces, which the Viceroy will not see again, since he sails from Calcutta. But when Lord Lansdowne heard of the bereavement that has overtaken Sir Charles Crosthwaite he sent word that he would make his own arrangements, and as we announced yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor only goes up to Agra for a day to see the Viceroy privately.

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Bengal Government reviewing Mr. Forbes's annual report on the administration of the Patna Division. The northern part of the division is the blackest of black spots in the famine map: wages are low, rents are high, the population is dense, the poor are badly fed, distress and rumours of distress and the starting of relief works are ever-recurring characteristics of the local officers' annual reports. In the year under review, owing to the widespread failure preceding the year's rice and *rabi* crops, relief works had to be opened in the second week of March in Darbhanga and Muzufferpur. The material condition of the people in these two districts, especially during the first few months of the year, was, the Commissioner says, reduced to a low ebb, and their physical condition fell off in a marked degree, particularly among the children. Though there were no deaths reported from actual starvation, the mortality among the old and infirm necessarily increased for want of proper nutrition. The Collector of Darbhanga says :—"There can be no doubt that had the authorities not come to the rescue the deaths from actual want of food would have been numerous." The state of things, in the opinion of the Bengal Government, affords a sad commentary on the assertions made that Government in its endeavours to improve the agrarian system and impose some check on enhancements of rent in North Behar, is unnecessarily interfering with private rights.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 14th October was 273 against 248 and 217 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 74. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 6 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 117 and 35, respectively, against 105 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·5 per mille per annum, against 25·2, the mean of the last five years. Amalgamated Area of Suburbs.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended 14th October was 178 against 177 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 67. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past 4 years by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 73 and 34, respectively, against 80 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 43·1 per mille per annum, against 29·8, the mean of the last four years. The general death-rate of the combined area is equal to 34·5.

THE renewed attempt on the part of Fumo Omari's men at Witu to reinstate themselves in their old strongholds seems to have been frustrated without much difficulty. A Naval Brigade numbering about 100 men from H. M. S. Racoon, Swallow, and Blanche were landed at Lamu and accompanied General Mathews and General Hatch, in charge of the Zanzibar forces to Pomwani; it was found that a new gateway was being set up here, but on this being rushed the defenders took to flight, some prisoners being captured, with scarcely any attempt at resistance, their ammunition being apparently almost exhausted: steps were taken to render a re-fortification of this village impossible by considerably widening the approach, hitherto a narrow avenue easily blockaded. Jongeni was found to be abandoned, and the forces therefore returned to Lamu to rejoin their ships: there were no casualties amongst the British or Zanzibar forces. After the feeble resistance shown on this occasion it seems very unlikely that Fumo Omari's men will continue to hold out, as every inducement is offered them to settle down peaceably, and with ammunition exhausted further marrauding is almost impossible.

A CORRESPONDENT at Cadenabbia describes the state of Italy with respect to its money as appalling. "A month ago," he says, "you had to put up with a pocketful of pence for change, in the absence of silver, and now even these are not to be had. Pence are at a premium of 2 per cent. and Silver coins 10 per cent. Going recently to a Government office (the Post) to buy stamps, no change was to be found; thence to a tobacconist's (also a *quasi* Government office, because of the monopoly)—no change; thence to a pastry-cook's—again no change. In church one is reduced to putting in I. O. U's for the sum you want to give, and when these amount to five or ten francs you can redeem them by giving a note of equivalent value."

"THOUGH I am not exactly a politician," quoth M. Zola to a German interviewer, "I can assure you of one thing, and that is that no one in France desires war. In no circumstances shall we take the offensive, but if we are attacked, well and good. I do not wish to deny the existence of the idea of revenge, but there is a great difference between cherishing an idea and putting it into practice. You cannot give me the name of a French statesman of the present day who is eager for war. M. Carnot certainly is not, and his presumptive successors, M. Challemel Lacour or M. Casimir-Perier, are of the same mind. The former especially is said to have a decided *penchant* towards Germany. M. Deroulede and his following, who for letting loose the dogs of war, have lately made themselves impossible as politicians. Further we have no military party, and no General who can claim the right to cover himself with the laurels of war. We have become more democratic, broader and more peaceable in our views. The condition, however, in which France lives is, I confess, anything but an ideal one."

A CORRESPONDENT recently pleaded in favour of the Khagan Valley being adopted as the postal route to Gilgit, setting forth the advantages of the new line of communication as compared with that through Kashmir. But if it is important to have a shorter postal line to our outposts under the Hindu Kush, observes the *Pioneer*, how much more so must it be to have quick and sure telegraphic connection with the same posts? For months past we have insisted on the necessity of the wire being laid at least up to the foot of the Babusar Pass, *i. e.*, in territory which has been in British possession for over forty years; but the Government have shown a deliberation in the matter which has amounted almost to apathy. This policy has, presumably, been followed for two reasons: the Indus Valley tribesmen might not have remained quiet, and the new permanent telegraph line by the Burzil Pass was in course of being laid down. But we can now guarantee the temper of the fanatical and shifty Kohistani; while the Burzil wire, strongly laid though it may be, is liable to damage from snow during the winter months and from avalanches in the spring. Besides, owing to the scarcity of labour, Mr. Olpherts was not able to complete his work right through, and there is consequently a weak link in the northern section. In spite of this the telegraph will probably work with only short interruption during the next six months, but it would have been far more satisfactory had an alternative line been built up the Khagan Valley. Our correspondent, indeed, showed that dak-runners would be able to traverse the snowy portion of the latter route without difficulty, and this proves that the telegraph wire could be maintained all the year round. It is too late, now, to think of making the line this season, as the whole summer has been allowed to pass without a single post being put up; but when the spring comes round work should be begun at once. It is admitted that the new road to Chilas and Gilgit is the most important that has been constructed on the North-West frontier for many years, and it would be foolish not to reap all the advantages which it offers for the improvement of communication with Gilgit and the cis-Hindu Kush country.

THE manufacture of banana or plantain chips and dried plantains has often been suggested as a new industry for the natives of Ceylon, and at one time or another experiments have been made on a small scale with varying success. We now learn from the magazine of the School of Agriculture that banana meal has been made in Australia, and a trial shipment made to London. There must be, says the *Times of Ceylon*, hundreds of miles of land along the banks of our larger rivers very suitable for plantain cultivation, as a little flooding now and again is of no consequence, in fact very often is of advantage rather than otherwise. Plantain groves extend for miles along the rivers of other tropical countries, and the cultivation for fruit ought to be a paying investment, though attempts to make extraction of fibre pay have never succeeded.

WHEN the Austrian Emperor lately went to South Hungary for the army manœuvres at Baros Sebes a rumour was set on foot that an attempt on his Majesty's life had been planned, but had been frustrated by the praiseworthy vigilance of a labourer, on the railroad between Bokszeg and Tamard. It was reported that a number of screws had been removed from the rails over which the Imperial train was to pass and that this was the consequence of a treasonable exhortation dilivered by the Roumanian priest of Bokszeg, to his congregation. The Hungarian Government has instituted a judicial inquiry, which shows that the whole story was a mere fabrication. The labourer who invented it has just confessed before the police-court that he did so in the hope of obtaining a reward. As to the Roumanian priest of Bokszeg, it appears that far from preaching treason he urged his flock to take part in the loyal demonstration which awaited the Emperor all along his route.

A WRITER in a well-known ladies' journal, published in Paris, is explaining to the French public the benefit of "Le Tub" from a hygienic point of view. Apparently he does not look upon a daily bath as an ordinary part of a lady's toilet, since he says the "tub" is not only to be recommended from the standpoint of health, but it is useful for cleansing purposes, as in these days few ladies have time for a bath. His directions are somewhat amusing. The patient is to get a bucket of water, a big sponge, and a flat zinc "tub," placing it for convenience in an outhouse, or disused stable. Then support yourself by a chair or table, or if you like obtain the assistance of your husband or ladies' maid. Then with six "coups" of the sponge at the back, front, and side, douche the body with cold water. The whole process, he explains, should not occupy more than twenty to twenty-five seconds. It would seem from the above the French notion of a cold bath is of a somewhat elementary order.

THE practice of wrecking empty houses in Birmingham, partly in a spirit of mischief and partly for purposes of plunder, has reached in some neighbourhoods a point which has induced a local House and Landholders' Association to wait upon the Watch Committee of the town and call attention to their grievances. No sooner is a house perceived to be without a tenant than the lead piping is stolen; then the very woodwork of the stairs is carried off, and finally even the bricks are made away with. There is "a historic street" named Hornby-street which is stated to have been thus reduced to ruin and desolation. Some people in the neighbourhood, it is said, are rendered practically independent of the present coal famine owing to the fact that their supplies of fuel consist simply of banisters and house flooring. Meanwhile windows are broken out of pure wantonness, and Mr. David Hughes, the owner of a large amount of house property in a poor quarter, declared that people are afraid to take his houses, and that as soon as they are empty, cleared and put in repair, the wreckers break in and strip them. The extent of the evil may be inferrred from the fact that the chairman of the Watch Committee took credit for the fact that during the last three months the cases of damage had been "only 119," as against 131 during the corresponding period of last year; while the number of wreckers prosecuted during the three months had been 171.

LO BENGULA, according to Mr. E. A. Maund, who brought the Matabele Envoys to England four years ago, is by no means so black as he is painted, that is, in character. This traveller differs from those who say that the King is "deadly cruel." He has to rule a turbulent people, who do not know the value of life. He is shrewd, possesses a wonderful memory, and has sufficient intuitive knowledge to despise many of the superstitions of which, as Rainmaker, he is the chief exponent. Speaking one day to Mr. Maund of killing, he said :—"You see, you white men have prisons, and can lock a man up safely. I have not. What am I to do? When a man would not listen to orders, I used to have his ears cut off as being useless; but whatever their punishment, they frequently repeated their offence. Now, I warn them—and then a knobkerried man never repeats his offence." Lo Bengula was very hospitable to white men. He is described as more adapted to a farmer's life—being very fond of his cattle—than to ruling. As a young man he was a keen sportsman, but became too grossly fat to get on a horse. Though his head kraal has the name of Gubulawayo, or the "place of killing," the approach to his kraal is not ornamented with human heads. One of his laws is that mothers-in-law may not enter their son-in-law's house, and should they meet in the street they must avert their gaze.

AN old contributor sends the following note to the *World* :—"To the *St. James's Budget* of the 29th ult. M. Adolphe Brisson contributes an interesting account of M. Henri Rocheford, as seen in his exile at his present house in Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park. The interviewer having asked the famous French journalist if it were possible that, after his long residence in London, he actually knew no English, M. Rochefort replied; 'Yes, I never would learn it; it is one of my theories. I maintain that it is fatal to a writer to speak any other language than his own. He unconsciously assimilates the turns of expression and the phraseology of the foreign idiom, and, little by little, he loses his original and personal qualities.' How history repeats itself! I met Thackeray at dinner one 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day), at the house of a hospitable Irish doctor who lived at Naples. *Eheu!* this was nearly forty years ago. The talk at dinner fell upon a beautiful Russian lady who was that season one of the belles of Napels, and our host remarked on the perfection of her English. Thackeray broke out: 'These Russians speak English disgracefully well! Nobody ought to speak any language as well as he speaks his own. When a man can speak any other language as well as he speaks his own, he forfeits his nationality!' I noted the words carefully, knowing how thoroughly Thackeray knew French; but being then a modest youngster, I dared not make any comment. And now, after all these years, here are almost the same words—at any rate, the same ideas—expressed by another mighty penman, who, however, resembles Thackeray in no other characteristic.

"AN absolute novelty has just been added to the Insect House at the Zoological Gardens in the shape of a large beetle. To bring beetles, in the popular acceptance of the term, to the Zoo would be a far better way of expressing the idea contained in a familiar proverb than the one in vogue, for beetles, *i.e.*, cockroaches, more than swarm in some of the houses. The added beetle is a real one and is a member of a tropical group, which have received, on account of their large size and stalwart build, the name of "Goliath Beetles." They principally live in trees, and the specimen at the Zoo is provided with grapes and banana skin for its refreshment. Very appropriately, being a giant of its kind, it has been accommodated in the immediate neighbourhood of the large South American spider. Whether the spider felt any sympathy for its new neighbour, or was desirous of trying the mettle of a foeman worthy of its prowess, could not be clearly made out from the spider's features; but in any case it had climbed up the glass of its case yesterday, aparently to survey the beetle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·113	Calm	1	84·1	61·1	52	...	..	..
Agra	30·151	N E	2	86·6	59·1	62	...	..	..
Cawnpore	30·143	E N E	1	85·0	58·5	73	...	..	..
Allahabad	30·191	Calm	1	86·0	60·4	82	...	..	..
Jhansi	30·130	N W	1	87·4	61·7	53	...	..	..
Jacobabad	30·123	Calm	1	91·5	49·5	42	...	..	—0·02
Karachi	30·118	N E	13	89·0	61·0	49	...	..	...
Jeypore	...						...	..	...
Ajmere	30·181	Calm	1	85·9	59·2	59	...	..	...
Deesa	30·097	E S E	6	93·3	62·8	51	...	..	...
Ahmedabad	30·080	S E	2	93·2	63·6	53	...	..	...
Bhuj	30·079	N	8	92·0	63·1	47	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·095	N N E	3	93·4	61·4	45	...	..	...
Veraval	30·076	N N E	5	91·0	63·8	46	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·133	E S E	4	88·8	60·8	38	...	..	...
Indore	30·136	E S E	2	85·0	55·1	45	...	..	...
Saugor	...						...	..	—0·03
Jubbulpore	30·141	Calm	1	82·1	51·9	70	...	..	...
Hoshangabad	30·133	E	1	85·3	56·8	59	...	..	...
Khandwa	30·143	Calm	1	89·2	55·1	60	...	..	—0·01
Raipur	30·127	N W	1	84·3	59·2	67	...	..	—0·15
Nagpur	30·105	N	5	85·3	58·2	46	...	..	—0·10
Amraoti	30·121	E N E	3	85·6	61·8	45	...	..	—0·01
Akola	30·150	S	5	86·5	55·0	62	...	..	—0·03
Surat	30·053	E	F	92·1	65·0	51	...	..	—0·01
Malegaon	30·137	W N W	3	87·4	55·0	49	...	..	—0·06
Bombay	30·080	E N E	11	90·8	72·0	69	...	..	—0·20
Poona	30·101	E	11	86·5	46·9	39	...	..	—0·09
Aurangabad	...						...	..	...
Sholapur	30·089	E	10	84·8	58·1	49	...	..	—0·22
Ratnagiri	30·014	E N E	7	93·8	68·9	23	...	..	—0·12
Belgaum	30·013	E S E	7	81·3	59·4	53	...	..	—0·37
Goa	30·007	N E	12	89·1	70·4	65	...	..	...
Karwar	29·968	N E	8	89·3	71·1	53	...	..	—0·79
Mangalore	29·969	E	3	91·8	74·9	82	...	..	—0·82
Calicut	29·96[illegible]	E	5	88·3	75·5	88	1·53	1·53	+6·61
Cochin	29·967	N E	M	92·2	75·1	75	...	..	—1·47
Bangalore	30·053	N E	7	80·2	64·9	83	...	..	—0·77
Secunderabad	30·093	N E	7	83·7	65·9	60	...	..	—0·58
Masulipatam	30·0·6	N N E	5	84·7	73·0	77	...	..	—2·51
Bellary	...						...	..	..
Cuddapah	30·03	S S E		87·[illegible]	72·2	84	0·15	0·15	..
Madras	29·997	N W	9	83·2	74·7	89	0·23	1·75	—0·70
Coimbatore	30·011	E	4	83·4	70·3	90	0·14	0·14	—0·64
Trichinopoly	29·989	N E	2	82·6	71·4	80	0·12	1·03	—0·24 +0·32
Negapatam	29·975	Calm	3	83·9	73·7	91	0·84	4·63	+2·00
Colombo	29·962	N N W	4	85·5	75·0	77	0·03	0·12	—1·13

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on and off the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. Gradients are moderately steep to the south of Latitude 20°. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Goa, Karwar and Sholapur. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa, and 10 at Secundrabad. The maximum temperature is 6° above the mean of the season at Mangalore and Cochin and about 6° below it at Trichnapoly. The minimum is from 4° to 8° in defect of the normal mean in the Central Provinces and at Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur and Belgaum. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Rajkot, and the lowest 49° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Cochin, Allahabad and Deesa. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·53") and light to moderate showers at Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. Abnormals indicate an area of comparatively low pressure on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin and fresh to strong winds are probable there. The weather is damp in Mysore and at Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Calicut, and rain is to be expected. The weather on and off the South Coromandel Coast is still slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...... 29·917
Temperature of the Air ...... 81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...... 70·8
Dew Point ...... 65·5
Relative humidity of Air ...... 0·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...... 73·0
General Directions of wind* ...... ENE, ESE, NE, NNW, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours* 274

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Saturday, November 4.
6 p.m.—Communicant's Meeting.
TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 5.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Agutter in G.—Hymns 317, 656 and 558.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 19, 228 and 234. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 268, 320 and 178 Pt. 1.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service)—Hymns 281, 298 and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 199, 181 and 477.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 4, 199 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 428, 236 and 302.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Sermon by Rev F Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); with Instruction.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. J. Ellis.
Alms for the all Saints Community.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m. Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott
Byculla (Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 265, 251 and 378.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 174, 332 and 370.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 373 and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 184, 301 and 225.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible-classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion—Hymns 81, 368, 287 and 285.
Psalm 27, tune 67.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.
Ps. 116, v. 13 tune 111.
Hymns 310, Par. 35, tune 9.
Ps. 103, tune 154.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
(The Seamen's Church), Prince's Dock.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

FRENCH methods of criminal investigation are utterly repugnant to English ideas, but, as has been once more shown, they do make it more difficult for the guilty to escape than our own procedure. All Paris is talking of the murder of Mme. Dailly in the Rue Bouchardon, which for a day or two was a perfect mystery. Here was a woman living with her husband in apartments in a house full of people, situated in a densely populated neighbourhood, and she was brutally murdered in the middle of the day by being beaten over the head with some blunt instrument. Her husband, head machinist in some printing works, gave the alarm. His story was that he came home and found his wife murdered, and some money stolen from a cupboard. Nobody seems to have suspected the husband until the Juge d'Instruction charged to investigate the case noticed that he showed a great reluctance to go into the room where the body lay. Following up the vague clue thus afforded the Judge ascertained at the printing office that Dailly had absented himself from business just at the same time when the murder was committed, and that when he reappeared he had changed his clothes. With these facts to go upon the Judge boldly said to him: "You murdered your wife. Do not deny it. If you acted from jealousy you had far better own your guilt at once." The accused man burst into tears and confessed everything. Anonymous letters had informed him, he said, of his wife's infidelity. It is believed, however, that Dailly acted under some hallucination, as nothing whatever is known against the wife and no anonymous letters can be found.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Banda 2,005 tons, captain T Schuldt, cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Schooner Aljafar 65 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 24 October with a cargo of coals.

The Italian steamer Giava, 1,817 tons captain F Susseni, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Hongkong 13th October with a general cargo one cabin and 16 deck passengers.

The French mail steamer Laseyne, 1,151 tons, captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 25th October, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major O'Connell, Mr and Mrs Dunsterville, Mr Wooddrofe and daughter, Mr and Mrs Pornes, Mrs Pernet, Miss Brown Mrs D'angelis and child, Miss chapman, Mr and Mrs D'angelis, Mr and Mrs Miller, Mr Jeremie, Mr Lerion, Mr Meror, Mr J Brown, and 19 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—NOVEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Red Sea Ports		B&P S N Co
D	Banda	2005	Schuldt	Calcutta	4-11	J Mackintosh
K	Ponani	512	G Ahmed	Bhownugger	4-11	Shepherd&Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani ... 527 Budroo ... Manglore ... 3-11 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bombay	2319	Robertson	Antwerp	7-11	J Machintosh
2	Scindia	2838	Blight	Liverpool	7-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Wallusching	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Giava (s)	Susseni	Hongkong, Oct. 13.
3	LaSeyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, Oct. 25.
	Muttra (s)	Turner	Calcutta, Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Brownlow	Bushire.
	Khandalla (s)	Kondall	Calcutta, &c.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Schooner Aljafar, Nacoda, for Damaun.
Steamer Banda, Schuldt, for Madras and Calcutta.

The steamer Giava entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Oct. 30 Nevasa s ...... Brown ...... Bombay, Oct. 8.
DEPARTURE.
October 30.—Steamer Wing Sang.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kestor s—3 casks soap, V Pragjee; 15 cases and 4 casks glassware, E Peer Mahomed and Co; 25 boxes soap, S Rahimbhoy.
Eden Hall s—50 cases brandy, P S Pochaji.
Scindia s—250 cases school slates, R Ebrahimjee; 360 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.
FROM GLASGOW.
Scinda s—8 cases soap, D R Umrigar and Co; 3 cases confectionery S Nazerally.
Kestor s—101 casks whisky, D Cawasji.
FROM LONDON.
Himalaya s—8 cases medicine, H Moolji and Co; 11 cases cheese, 3 cases bacon, 6 cases ham, and 2 cases provision, W B Green and Co; 15 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
FROM HULL.
Congo s—100 cases matches, Essoofally Allibhoy; 50 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—30 cases wine, Jamestji Brothers and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—19 cases perfumed spirit, S Lilladhar
FROM BATOUM.
City of Wakefield s—5,000 cases kerosine oil F Jan Mahomed 5,000 cases kerosine oil, Beg M Hajee Abdoolrehman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—41 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer; 34 bales wool, G Brijlall.
FOR LONDON.
Himalaya s—14 cwts peacock feathers, M L Khatow; 1,000 cwts nutmeg, and 80 cwts olibanum, M L Assoo; 15 cwts gum, 475 lbs tortoise shells, N Meanee; 20 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal; 42 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 34 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; [illegible] ton, The Bombay Co; 1 bale skins, [illegible]; [illegible] skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; [illegible] Nuthoo; 55 cwts gum, J Maisee; [illegible] Jotha.
FOR A[illegible]
Bombay s—400 cwts rapeseed, [illegible] Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co; [illegible] seed, and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart [illegible]
FOR T[illegible]
Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales [illegible] Brothers.
FOR G[illegible]
Manilla s—2,000 cwts old iron [illegible] and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts ra[illegible] cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Vol[illegible]
FOR [illegible]
Marq Bacquehem s—50 bales [illegible] Volkart Brothers.
FOR [illegible]
Ataka s—4,0[illegible] cwts [illegible] Brothers [illegible]
Scindia s—2,000 cwts ging[illegible] cwts groundnut, 104 cwts ginger [illegible] Ebrahim Munge.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 3.

Browne, Capt. Bengal, Remount Agent, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Perry, Lieut, Bengal, 6th Infty, H C, on leave, from Jalna.
Peterson, Lieut, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, from Umballa.
Ayers, Lieut, 20th Bo, Infty, on leave, from Neemuch.
Gover, Capt, I S, Corps, on leave, from Umballa.
Prowse, Capt, Ms, D C L I, on duty, from Mandalay.
Fownes, Major, Ms, L I, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURE—NOVEMBER 3.

Nicolson, Brigr-Genl, Bo, Comdg Deesa, on leave, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPT. A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 4th November.

There will be 16" R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 6th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 4th November.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters to-day Saturday the 4th instant at 6 p.m.
2. With reference to District and Garrison order No 675 of 2nd November 1893. Members who intend to compete at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant "not later" than Wednesday, the 8th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following having joined are posted as follows :—Messrs. G. R. Lowndes and W. E. Leveson to "A" Troop. Messrs. C. F. Stevens and W. W. Bulkley to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ...... Nov. 8th, 5h. 48·2m. p.m.
First Quarter ...... " 16th, 10h. 35·9m. p.m.
Full Moon ...... " 23rd, 10h. 59·6m. p.m.
Last Quarter ...... " 30th, 1h. 59·2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 4	Bazar in aid of Bowen M. E. Church Fund, Town Hall, 3 to 8 p.m. Albert Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Alfresco Dance, G. I. P. R. Gymkhana Bonfire and Fireworks at 7 p.m. The Steen-Hudson Company. The Phonograph Company of India Framjee Institute, 9 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Siam.* Departure of English Mail per s. s. Himalaya.	6 2	5 25	8 38m 9 18a	1 59m 2 48a
Sun. 5	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 25	9 22m 10 6a	2 5[illegible]m 3 24a
Mon. 6	Anglo-Indian S. and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 3	5 24	9 58m 10 45a	3 [illegible]m 3 57a
Tues. 7	....	6 3	5 24	10 29m 11 20a	4 22m 4 2[illegible]a
Wed. 8	The Dewalee Festival	6 4	5 24	10 58m 11 52a	4 57m 4 57a
Thur. 9	....	6 4	5 23	11 25m —	5 30m 5 21a
Fri. 10	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 5	5 22	0 22a 11 51m	6 2m 5 51a

* Left Aden at 2 p.m. on Monday.

A PROPOS of children's letters, a correspondent of "The Spectator" has presented to that journal a copy of a "genuine letter" from a lad at school to his mother. After complaining generally of the school and narrating some trifling mishaps that had befallen him, the young gentleman says :—"I hope Matilda's cold is better. I am glad she is not at schule. I think I have got consumption. The boys at this place are not gentlemanly, but of course you did not know this when you sent me here. I will try not to get bad habits. The trowsers have worn out at the knees. I think the tailor must have cheated you, the buttons have come off, and they are loose behind. I don't think the food is good, but I should not mind if I was stronger. The piece of meat I send you is off the beef we had on Sunday, but on other days it is more stringy. There are black beadles in the kitchen and sometimes they cook them in the dinner, which cant be holesome when you are not strong. . . . Do not mind my being so uncomfortable because I do not think I shall last long. Please send me some more money as i o 8d. if you cannot spare it I think I can borrow it of a boy who is going to leave at the half quarter, but perhaps you would not like to be under an obligation to his parents as they are trades people. I think you deal at their shop.—Your loving but retched son."

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Rednsss, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee, Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 31. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

TENTS of VARIOUS kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now Registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN Short-horn COW and CALF, just landed from s. s. Time, FOR SALE. Apply SIRDAR AGENCY, Apollo Bunder.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents' Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a Second-hand ENGINEER'S LATHE, 6 or 7 inch centre, Gap Bea 5 to 6 ft. Apply, with particulars, to "B. G. C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, THREE EXPERIENCED PACKERS; also a PARCELS CLERK who thoroughly understands, Booking, and has had considerable experience on a Railway. Portuguese preferred. Apply, giving copies of testimonials, and Salary required, to "N. A." care of this Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED AYAH, to take charge of a Child between 2 and 3 years of Age. Apply to "C. C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PRIVATE CLERK, who has passed the Matriculation Examination, and can write Neat Hand, in English, to be paid Rs. 20 per Mensem. Candidates, with copies of testimonials, should apply to MOULAVIE NIZAMUDDIN, B.A., B.L., Judge of the High Court, for H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad Deccan).

WANTED, a Competent and Experienced WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply, stating Terms, with Copies of testimonials, to "C. N. R." care of this Paper.

WANTED, Two Single Beater CREIGHTON OPENERS, second-hand and in Good Order. State cost and where they can be seen. Apply to Messrs. RALLI BROS.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. K. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

THE demand for Manchester Goods, which we have chronicled for some weeks past, has continued, and will culminate at the *Dewali*, now close at hand; while prices have been well maintained, or have hardened in presence of the depletion of stocks, and the difficulty of replacing them, in view of the firmness of makers on the other side, the recent decline in Cotton notwithstanding. In Exports we have again had a very quiet week, another spasmodic return of activity in Cotton on last mail-day having been followed by comparative neglect of this staple, and some further decline in rates; and though Seeds were taken to a moderate extent by shippers for a few days, enquiry has latterly become very slack again, as it has been all along for Wheat. Exchange though quiet, has been generally steady throughout the week, and rates close this evening firm, at an advance of 1-32d. on last Saturday evening's quotations. Government Paper has advanced on the whole 3-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been quiet when not actually dull, and enquiry for tonnage in all positions remains very languid.

MONEY.—Although business in one direction—that of Manchester goods—had continued active, it had remained dull in those in which activity causes an increased need for financial accommodation, and in which improvement was hardly looked for until after the turn of the *Dewali*. Accordingly, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, showed no important change during the past week in the items, which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money, and by which a net falling-off of 2½ lakhs in mercantile requirements was disclosed by the figures of the Return, an increase of 6¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted having been more than met by an addition to Private Deposits, and some decrease in Loans. An increase in the Cash Balance of some 14½ lakhs, bringing the figures up to 248¾ lakhs, was shown in the Return; but this was mainly due to additions to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches. The Bank of Bombay has made no further alteration in its rates this week, and 4 per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with a steady feeling, at the previous evening's closing rates, with but little enquiry for Bank media of remittance, and again a fair amount of Merchant's Paper offering, 1s. 3 5-16d. having been done early in the day, into next year. From Calcutta it was reported that rates were firmer there, and a plentiful supply of Mercantile Bills offering; and rates here also hardened 1-32d. On Monday morning the feeling was quiet at 1s. 3 1-8 for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for November delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. later; but only a very moderate business was reported as passing either way; and the market closed quiet. The Market was quiet again at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, both for ready and forward delivery, a very fair amount having been done thereat for all positions. For three months' sight Credits the rate was still 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, 1s. 3 11-32d. for 1894; but late in the day 1s. 3 5-16d. was reported to have been done for the latter also, the market closing very steady, with ready and forward rates on the same level. On the following day the market again ruled quiet but firm all day. Opening at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for Demand, a moderate amount of the latter was given at 1s. 3 5-32d.; and, late in the day, 1s. 3 1-8d. for Telegraphic was also obtained for ready, as well as forward transfer. Of three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount was placed at 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, rates closing very steady. Yesterday rates opened at 1s. 3 1-8d. both for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat all day without any enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, 1s. 3 11-32d. for 1894, though business was reported alst for next year at the same rate as this, for various deliveries, a fair amount, in the aggregate, being reported. There was also a good enquiry for *Silver* again at the reduced price, a fair amount having been bought for November shipment. This morning rates opened again at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for near delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. later, a fair amount of Bills again being placed; but for Bank media of remittance the enquiry to-day has been very limited, though later in the day 1s. 3 5-32d. was quoted for Demand, ready and forward; and the market at the close was firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 3 5-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3 1-8d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 3 7-32d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
Documents	3 months' sight		1s. 3 3-8d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3½d.
Francs	3 months' sight		161¼
Do.	6	do.	162¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last Saturday morning at 105 for Fours for Money and the settlement, and 104⅞ for the November account and remained steady throughout the day at about these rates, the cash price, however, leaving off at 105 1-16. For the new 3½ per cent. Loan 98¼ was again quoted. On Monday the Market was steady throughout the day at a slight advance on Saturday's rates for Fours, 105 1-8 having been the price for cash and the settlement and 104 15-16 for the November account and the same were quoted for money and Account at closing. 98¼ was named in the earlier part of the day for the new 3½ per cent Loan; but it left off at 98. The feeling was quiet and weak on Sunday at some reduction from Monday's rates, Fours having been quoted during the greater part of the day at 105 for cash, and 104 13-16 for the November settlement; but before the close a further decline of 1-16 per cent. took place, prices leaving off at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104¾ for Account. The rate for 3½ per cents recovered to 98¼. Opening on the following day at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, for Fours, the market remained quiet, at about these rates throughout the day, closing on the same level; 98¼ having been the last price for 3½ per cents. Yesterday, Fours were first quoted 1-16 per cent. higher than Wednesday evening's rates, say at 105 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, and, the feeling having been steady, a further advance of 1-16 was attained, rates leaving off at 105 1-16, and 104 7-8, buyers, in the two positions, respectively. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan declined again to 98, ¼ per cent. higher having been quoted in the earlier part of the day. The market has been steady to-day and rates have left off rather higher, say at 105 3-16 for Fours for cash, and 104 15-16 for the November account; and at 98¼ for the new 3½ per cent Loan.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 1-8 per cent. lower, at 119. Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. lower, at 103⅞.

SHARES have been neglected on week days; but the few changes which we have to make in our list of Cotton Mill and Press shares are, upon the whole, more in sellers' than buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, there has been an advance of Rs. 35 in Western India Mill shares; of Rs. 32½ in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in Morarji Gokaldas; and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Howard and Bullough, and Empress; while Lord Reay have declined Rs. 65; Sholapur, Rs. 15; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 5; and Oriental, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Mofussil have advanced Rs. 7½; and New Indian Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous shares, Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 7; Port Canning are Rs. 25 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 3½ during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The enquiry for staple *Grey Goods* has continued; but as the *Dewalee* holidays are close at hand, the up-country buyers have somewhat curtailed their operations. Rates, however, are well-maintained; and a large business is expected in the Native New Year's Day. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* are all steady, and values well supported. English manufacturers still ask for full rates, and refuse to sell for early delivery; which naturally imparts a good deal of firmness to this market. Stocks are still decreasing. *Locally-made Goods* are steady at previous rates. The week's clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at about 4,000 packages; *Local* at some 2,200 bales.

YARN.—A moderate business is agains reported in *Imported Twist*; but prices are unchanged in a steady market. Consequent on the repeal of the Sherman Act in America, a heavy fall has occurred in China Exchange, and this has given a severe blow to the China demand, which for the last three days has been quite paralyzed. Not a single transaction has taken place in *Bombay Spinnings* since Tuesday; and China buyers' offers are 1-8 to 3-16 annas per lb. lower, spinners being willing to accept a reduction of 1-16 anna. The week's Sales have reached only 1,000 bales; but the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4 5-8 to	4 1-8	per lb.
"	... " 8s	"	"	4½	" 5	"
"	... " 10s	"	"	4 7-8	" 5¼	"
"	... " 12s	"	"	5	" 5 3/8	"
"	... " 16s	"	"	5¾	" 6 1-16	"
"	... " 20s	"	"	5 7/8	" 6¼	"
"	... " 24s	"	"	6¼	" 6 5/8	"
"	... " 30s	"	"	6 7/8	" 7 3/8	"
"	... " 40s	"	"	8	" 8½	"

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been quiet in tone at a reduction in price of 4 as. per cwt., only a small business having been reported. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent, and is steady at previous quotations.

COAL.—The market for this mineral has been very firm throughout the week. Sales have been reported of ready Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 18½ per ton, and for the same description, October-November shipment, at Rs. 18½ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17 per ton.
West do.	" 18½ "
Australian	" 17 "
Powell's Duffryn	" 19 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was again a good demand for this staple, both from exporters and local consumers, at the close of last week—in the case of the former for Cotton of the new crop, and in that of the latter for old stuff from stock—though the tone of the market remained quiet, at a further slight decline in rates; but since then only a small business has been done, especially by spinners, and prices have further receded Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on several days, the feeling having remained quiet. The transactions for export sum up about 5,000 bales, consisting of contracts for Oomra descriptions and Bengal of the new crop, for January delivery, and purchases of ready new Bengal and old Oomras and Bhownugger; while the Mills have taken about 2,500 bales of old ready stuff, chiefly Oomra and Dhollera kinds, and Comta. The market closed this evening quiet, with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The telegraphic reports from the Cotton-growing districts to hand, at the beginning of the week, were all of a favourable tenor, no further rain having fallen over any portion of the area, and the weather having been bright and seasonable throughout. The picking of the plants was general in the Bengal and Oomra circles; and Cotton was already arriving in small quantities in the Agra district of the former, and the Dhulia district of the latter. The plants were in flower in the Wudwan and Bhownugger districts of the Dhollera circle; and were flourishing in the others, as they were also in the Broach and Dharwar circles, where the crop prospects were good.

The weather since Monday was reported by yesterday morning's official telegrams to have remained bright and seasonable; the picking of the crop was going on throughout the districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles; and at Broach, where the crop could scarcely look better than it did, the flowering of the plants was advanced. At Hubli in the Dharwar circle, the crop prospects were good.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 185	—3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 175	—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	" 163	—3½d.
Dhollera Fine	" 201	—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 193	—3¾d.
Do. Good	" 184	—3 19-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 175	—3 7-16d.
Oomrawuttee "	" 190	—3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 195	—3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 185	—3 19-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	" 190	—3 11-16d.
Westerns "	" 178	—3 15-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	8,069	5,161	3,954
From 1st Jan. to 2nd November	1,566,828	1,631,569	1,851,803
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	8,191	11,521	3,7730
From 1st Jan. to 2nd November	786,458	890,456	1,003,27
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	629	1 310	1,016
From 1st Jan. to 2nd November	150,792	149,107	118,839

WHEAT.—When net actually dull, this market has remained quiet in tone with only a small business doing for export from day to day; but without material change in prices, which we quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-0-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3-14-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-15-0	"
Red Delhi	"	3-13-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-12-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-11-0	"

SEEDS.—Business in this market was upon a moderate scale in the earlier part of the week, the feeling having been steady; but latterly the tone has become quiet, and there has been much less doing again. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have given way a little; but other kinds are unchanged in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0	to Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0	to " 6-9-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-14-0	to " 6-2-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-12-0	to " 5-14-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-8-0	to " 42-0-0	per cdy
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0		"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows.—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	54,375	1,09,095	309,532
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed for the Week	33,591	16,221	48,501
do. from 1st Jan to 2nd November	4,050,570	3,624,696	4,506,164
Rapeseed for the Week	8,036	33,521	5,392
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	4,194,138	1,610,821	1,396,045
Gingellyseed for the Week	34,924	30,019	16,251
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	1,081,041	981,778	1,007,032

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	81,710	139,870	87,324
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	4,576,660	8,886,679	11,478,584
Linseed for the Week	31,455	20,537	32,648
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	3,843,451	3,490,807	4,357,77
Rapeseed for the Week	21,884	52,692	200
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	3,909,381	1,452,431	1,330,867
Gingellyseed for the week.	21,324	41,719	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 2nd November	1,185,922	1,004,876	1,025,923

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13/16.
Bar Silver	32

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,000,000, decrease £600,000; public deposits, £4,300,000, decrease £200,000; other deposits, £31,400,000, decrease £100,000; other securities, £25,400,000, increase £700,000; notes and gold £16,100,000, decrease £900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	10	20 p.m.	50	39
Teheran	3	2	21 p.m.	...	26
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	...	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 3rd November, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	38	...	1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Page. CONTENTS:—

1-2 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—LATE NEWS.
3-4 THE WEEK.
5 The Amir's European Employes—The Viceroy's Autumn Tour—Lord Wenlock at Hyderabad.
6 SPORTING NEWS: Association Football—Poona Notes.
7 The Behar Cadastral Survey—Arrival of H. M. S. Brisk—MILITARY NEWS—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
8 Departure of Her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile—Arrival of Her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates—Seizure of the Steamer "Gelderland"—Charge of Murder Against Rioters—H. E. the Governor at Bhor.
9 Affairs in Indore.
10-11-12 What is to be Done with Town Cutchra—Bombay Port Trust.
13 The New Judge of the Bombay High Court—Arrival of R. I. M. S. Mayo.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The "Spoliation of Behar"—The State of Mysore.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: The French in India.
16-17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Portal of India—The Merchandise Marks Act—The Repeal of the Sherman Act.
17 The Cyclone in the Bay—The Prabhas-Patan Riots—Departure of the R. I. M. S. Clive.
18 The Provincial Conference.
19 The Exchange Compensation Allowance.
20 The Silver Question—The Bombay Native Dispensary.
21 Bombay Races, 1891—The Steen-Hudson Company—The Return of the Himalaya.
22 The Anthropological Society of Bombay.
23 The Lavalette Cheating Case—Bombay Yarns in China—Indian Crop Prospects.
24-25 Municipal Standing Committee—The Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank—Bombay Season Reports—Arrival of His Highness the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda—The Extra Steamer Rome.
25-26-27 MADRAS—BURMA—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS—ARMY ORDERS: General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
27 Provincial Gazette—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEWIT—October 30, at 240, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta the wife of J G Hewit, of a daughter.
PINKERTON—October 20, at 12, Alipur Road, Alipur, the wife of H C Pinkerton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAM-HAWKINS—September 27, at St Andrew's Church, Silchar, Cachar, Wilfrid Arthur Stuart William (R I E C), Assistant Engineer, Assam Bengal Railway, to Mabel, youngest daughter of the late B Lawrence Hawkins, Esq, M D, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

DEATHS.

BROUGHAM—October 28, at Nellore, Lewis William, the beloved child of James and Lizzie Brougham, aged 6 years and 3 months.
KIRKHAM—October 23, at Lahore, Kathleen Caroline, the infant daughter of P D Kirkham, Baluchistan Police.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

MR. F. C. SELOUS' "Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa" comes in the nick of time to enable the ordinary reader to understand something of the events that are following each other in such rapid succession in a part of the world, which is not often within his purview. The opportune appearance of the book is not perhaps altogether accidental. It is one of several signs going to show that the authorities who are now in full pursuit of the routed Lo Bengula (for so Mr. Selous spells him) were long ago able to calculate to a nicety when the cup of that tyrant's iniquities would be full, and it would be necessary for the Chartered Company to sweep him from the earth, or at all events across the great river Zambesi. It is also probably not entirely a fortunate accident that Lo Bengula managed just to be tolerable up to the date when the Company had completed the toilsome transport from the sea of the Maxim guns and other machinery before which, having become intolerable, he is now fleeing. After all, the world is governed by statesmen and not by philosophers; and the arrangements made for getting Lo Bengula out of the way of progress in South-East Africa appear to have been singularly complete. Mr. Selous, in fulfilment of what he frankly admits has been the dream of his life, is, it may be taken for granted, at this moment guiding the columns which are pursuing the beaten monarch to the north of his captured capital. Mr. Selous has an old score to settle with Lo Bengula, who once "unjustly fined" him £60 for shooting a hippopotamus in his territory. It will not be the indignant hunter's fault if the black sovereign succeeds in putting the broad waters of the Zambesi between himself and the soldiers of the Chartered Company. But while Mr. Selous is at this congenial occupation, his publisher in London presents us with this fascinating volume, from which the most careless reader cannot fail to gather who Lo Bengula is, why it has been considered necessary to invade his country, and in short, what the quarrel is all about. The book, it is true, is full also of hunting tales and records of adventure, which the schoolboy, careless of the rights and wrongs of the Company's quarrel with Lo Bengula, will read with enthralling interest. But its main importance, and we venture to think, its main purport, is that which we have indicated. The Chartered Company, as is well known, has now for some two years been in military occupation of the Mashona tableland, a district of 40,000 square miles, lying between Forts Tulli, Victoria, Salisbury, and Umtali, which is described as "well-timbered, fertile, and suitable for Europeans to live and breed in." They have less defined rights over a larger area of 750,000 square miles, of which a great part is described as full of payable gold reefs.

The most interesting part of Mr. Selous' book is his graphic account of how the Chartered Company reached their present position. Between them and it lay originally Lo Bengula and his capital Buluwayo. "There is only one road ... Mashonaland, and that is through my country, and past Buluwayo" is one of the pithy sayings of Lo Bengula to be found recorded in this book. As a matter of fact, no one approaching the plateau from the south ever did enter by any other way, and Mr. Selous himself was unable to hunt there without taking a license for that from the king, and handing over in payment a "salted" horse. Lo Bengula's taste for salted horses, be it said in passing, got a London paper with a reputation for infallibility into serious trouble with its readers the other day. Lo Bengula, it was reported, had demanded this delicacy as *solatium* in a case in which one of the Company's officers, a man "with no holes in his ears" as Lo Bengula complained, had undoubtedly behaved in a high-handed way against the rights of sovereignty the Company were then willing to leave to him. The journal referred to, anxious to hold the scales even, expressed the hope that the horse had been cut up, salted, and forwarded to the injured savage. It had to explain next morning that it had learned in the interval that salted horse is not something eaten by the savage in lieu of salt beef. In Africa a "salted" horse is a horse that has graduated, so to say, in the particular form of horse-sickness that prevails in the country. If a horse has had the "thick-head" sickness and recovered, he will never have it again; whereas, if you trust to unsalted horses you may at any moment lose them all. Matters lying in this way the Company apparently intended at first to make for Mashonaland through the territories of their good friend and ally, Lo Bengula. It would only have been a question of salted horses. They asked and got permission to make a road. When matters came to the point, however, Lo Bengula, who had probably by this time arrived independently at the conclusion Mr. Selous recorded in 1889, that with the English in Mashonaland the Lo Bengula question would "settle itself," hesitated. Mr. Selous, who had been employed to cut a road to the eastern limits of Khama's country, found, when he reached the point where these march with Lo Bengula's territory, that the King of Buluwayo had sent neither workmen nor message to meet him. Mr. Selous, who had never believed that Lo Bengula would allow the road to be made, at once determined to go on alone to Buluwayo and interview the king. In his own words, he wanted to find out for himself if Lo Bengula "was really prepared to co-operate with the British Company that was bent on undermining his power, and taking possession of a country over a portion of which he claimed jurisdiction." The king received Mr. Selous in the most friendly manner, but was evidently disconcerted when he learned that the intention was to make a road not through his country with his help, but round his country with or without his help. He protested vigorously against this, and claimed that the only way round his country was by sea. "If Rhodes wants to send his men round my country let him send them by sea to beyond the Sabi river." But Lo Bengula's chief desire at that time was to have a visit from "Rhodes" himself. "Rhodes has sent me many emissaries, and amongst them Dr. Jameson, whom I like, and who, I am told, is Rhodes' mouth: but I am Lo Bengula, and I want to see the big white chief himself. I am tired of talking with Rhodes' messengers and the bearers of his words: their stories don't all agree. Now, therefore, let Selous go back once more to the Diamond Fields, and let him take Rhodes by the hand, and come back here to me with him, that I may speak to him face to face. I will then settle my business with him very quickly." Mr. Selous would have us believe that Lo Bengula was insincere here, and that acting under the inspiration of certain white advisers "who were doing all they could to undermine the work of the Chartered Company," his real design was to force Mr. Rhodes to take back all his presents, including the subsidy the Company had been paying for months, and come to an open breach with him. The theory is a fantastic one, for which not a shred of evidence is so much as suggested. It seems far more probable that the King, who has all long shown that he knows what the white man can do, realized that he could not effectively resist the English advance, and was only too anxious to come to terms which might secure his own future. Like Mr. Selous he knew that ... Mashonaland the country would "soon be settled up westwards, and before very long the Lo Bengula question settle itself."

The road was made in defiance of Lo Bengula, who stood inactive and sulky. He contented himself with writing a first letter before the expedition crossed the stream, which is his boundary, saying that there was no road round his country, and that he would not have one made; and with a second and later one ordering Colonel Pennefather to go back at once "unless he thought he was strong enough to go on." After this last ultimatum Mr. Selous thought that Lo Bengula "deserved very little consideration," and he asked and obtained permission to take the pioneer expedition through country which was not only claimed as his own by the King, but admitted to be his. Lo Bengula offered no resistance, one reason for his inactivity, according to Mr. Selous, being that during the progress of the expedition a well-equipped force of five hundred men of the Bechuanaland Border police were encamped on the King's south-western border, and a second, that after the expedition crossed into his country, and until it reached the plateau it was aiming for, such speed was kept up that Lo Bengula and his people never knew from day to day where the expedition was. But Mr. Selous was anxious in this book to make it plain, and he has made it plain, that the notion that the road was made and the plateau occupied with the friendly connivance of the Matabele King is an entire delusion. We are dealing here only with what may be called the antiquarian part of the story, and need not set out in detail all that has happened since. Relations between the King and the Company have been strained from the beginning; and they have now broken, as it was clearly expected on both sides they must sooner or later do. But enough has been said to show how clearly it was the manifest duty of the Imperial Government to step in, as it has, and insist that the ultimate settlement with Lo Bengula is a matter for it and not for the Company. Lo Bengula may be all that he is described. He probably is, though it is to be noted that the tales of horror which writers like Mr. Selous and Mr. Rider Haggard use to back up the Company are very old stories. But Lo Bengula has been forced, or has rushed, to meet his fate; and every Englishman must hope that the appeal to arms will be decided against him at once. It will then be the time to consider what is to be done with him. And we are much mistaken if Mr. Selous' book is not used effectively as evidence that he and his country cannot be left to the disposal of the Company which—we use Mr. Selous' own words—has been from the beginning bent on undermining his power. What the Company would have done if it had been left a free hand in the matter is clear enough from the terms of the covenant it has made with the Volunteers it has called up to the front. These have been recently published, almost as opportunely as Mr. Selous' book. They show that the force to which Lo Bengula has succumbed, if he has succumbed, are fighting, not only to remove a tyrant, the blood of whose victims cries for vengeance, not only in defence of their own hearths and homes, but also, every man of them, for twenty claims in Lo Bengula's country, and his share in half the "loot," the other half going to the Company. It is not thus that England wages war even with a savage; and sober-minded Englishmen will have no difficulty in reconciling detestation of Lo Bengula's proved acts of savagery, with the hope that a war in which imperial interests and imperial honour have become involved may be brought to a settlement on imperial, and not buccaneering, lines.

THE fact that there are cannibals by race tradition and profession at the present day in India is established beyond doubt by the researches laboriously made by the late Mr. Tyrrell Leith, the results of which have been made accessible by the no less laborious and exhaustive examination by Mr. H. W. Barrow, of the three volumes of almost indecipherable manuscript in which the strange and sadden... columns which we devoted yesterday to an abstract of the interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Barrow before the Anthropological Society was necessarily Bowdlerised. Mr. W. H. Stead himself could not have dared to print the most chastened account of the rites and mysteries of the obscene sect of the Aghori, who are ghouls and ogres and if possible worse. The wonder is that such dangerous and dirty devils have not been stamped out of existence by the indignation of the people whose most sacred feelings they have systematically outraged, and whom they are equally ready to devour, alive or dead. It seems incredible that in a large community like that of Nassick or Benares the presence would be tolerated of abandoned creatures who haunt the burning-grounds with the avowed purpose of snatching and eating the half-consumed flesh of the dead, if they be refused the alms they impudently demand with threats of vengeance. Even more extraordinary it is to know that, one of them having seized one of three boys at play near one of the temples of Nassick, ripped him open, and proceeded to eat his intestines while still living, was sentenced by the District Court only to transportation for life. Two judges of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey, took a different view of the obligations of humanity in such a case, and made the sentence capital. Whether "Aghori" is the original form of the word ogre usually derived in the dictionaries from Orcus, the Ruler of the Infernal Regions, is a question for etymologists, but it is certain that in this sect the worst imaginings of Western peoples in regard to ogres and ghouls are more than realised. A sect of the Aghori must be deemed, although they may be the descendants of some debased aboriginal tribes, for they can and do initiate strangers into their foul community. They are unquestionably cannibals, and although they prefer carrion and as a rule wait for putrefaction before attacking a dead body with their teeth, they unquestionably, when opportunity offers, slay the young or the weak to make a horrible feast. For this reason the authorities do not approve of Europeans going unattended to the well-known hill of Girnar, for Aghoris live in the neighbouring jungles. It is believed that in Kathiawar and in the north of India, and especially about Benares, some two thousands of these horrible people still live. It is an extraordinary manifestation of depraved humanity that these wretches clothe the wickedness of their teachings and their abominable practices in a guise of philosophy. They claim that they act upon the doctrines of equality and humanity, and that the true principle of existence is to be indifferent to all that is and to treat one substance as indistinguishable from another. They carry out this theory of life with a realism which would astound M. Zola himself. They refuse to believe that every one has really a father and mother; existence is only an accident. They repudiate marriage and inculcate celibacy, but unfortunately, as the lecturer remarked, their discipline on this head is terribly lax, and the community does not die out. The name Aghori, whatever its origin connotes, One who is solitary; an Ogre; the Terrible; Without Fear. It might not be altogether too curious to speculate whether we may not have in the doctrines of these worse than outcastes a reaction, a fierce and criminal protest against caste-system which excluded them from all communication with ordinary men. The Nihilist who preaches the doctrine of anarchy and dies for it, is the misbegotten child of overweening despotism, which makes obedience the one duty of life. So it may be that the Aghori has been driven by the multiplicity of caste rules, which shut him out from fellowship with mankind, greatly daring, taught and practised the doctrine that not only all men but all things are equal, and that indifference to every difference is the all in all of existence—a criticism of life which certainly would not have commended itself to the late Matthew Arnold.

THE annual report on the rail and road borne traffic of the Bombay Presidency, is as usual, an exhaustive compilation of facts and figures. In previous years both were treated in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture; but the work has since been divided, and while the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts works out the figures and compiles the long columns and broad tables, the Director of the Land Records endeavours to present the returns in as intelligible and readable a manner as may be. It is not easy to decide which of these officials has the more agreeable task. The latter official has the satisfaction of knowing that his work will be read, while the former, who acts as lynx to the Director's lion, is well aware that as soon as his columns have been totalled up they are practically done with. The review of the returns opens with the statement that the volume of trade in 1892-93 was more than nine and a half below that of the previous year. But that was an exceptional period, and the year as compared with averages was over eight and a half per cent. to the good. Mr. Cappel is called upon to explain in his annual report the causes of increases and decreases, his quarterly returns being but bare records. The falling off in the volume of trade as compared with 1891-92 is therefore explained, being attributed to the absence of those special causes, which led to an unusual activity in the wheat and food grain trade in that year. Though the bulk of trade decreased, its value was a fraction over three per cent. greater than was the case in the preceding year when abnormal influences tended to increase trade, the principal fall being in wheat, while cotton transaction increased, the latter, bulk for bulk, being of much greater value. In the past year the imports of wheat exhibit a decline of forty per cent., as the stimulus which the export received in the previous year owing to the partial failure of the wheat and rye crops in Europe was absent in the year under review, and the contraction of supplies to the port of shipment was increased by an unfavourable season. The Central Provinces give the main supply of wheat for Bombay export purposes, but want of rain and consequently insufficient sowings reduced the quantity available for export to a minimum. The quantity of cotton brought into Bombay from outlying districts rose by over eight lakhs of maunds. It would undoubtedly have been more, but that this crop was much injured by excessive rain. For the partial failure of the American crop created an unexpected demand for the Indian staple. The import and exports of manufactured cotton show only a trifling fluctuation.

BAR silver rose again yesterday in the London market, the advance being one-half penny. The price is now 32d. per ounce; one penny less than it stood two days before the repeal of the Sherman Act. In Bombay silver, both for immediate and forward sales fell one per cent. since Thursday. The local demand—for a lakh and a-half, or two lakhs, for up-country—has helped somewhat to sustain prices so far. But it is expected that in the near future prices will again suffer owing to the forced sales which holders in America will almost certainly be compelled to make, thus throwing large quantities on the market. Opium has recovered about one-half the heavy fall of one hundred and ten rupees per chest, which it sustained on the day the Repeal Bill passed. Since then China exchange having become more firm—in itself a satisfactory and unexpected development—opium has regained half of what it so suddenly lost. The shares of the Bombay Mills, which also experienced a fall, more than recovered from it yesterday.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence under the command of R. D. C. Brownlow, sailed yesterday, for Bushire, via Karachi.

"SO we are to have Lord Elgin as Viceroy, after all" writes an Anglo-Indian on furlough. "What curious irony of fate that the Gladstonians who have been so loudly declaiming against hereditary legislators should be compelled to give the greatest post in the world to a man whose only claim is that he is the son of his father. I am not hampered with any prejudices about hereditary legislators, in fact, I think that as good a way of choosing a ruler as any other, and I think can prophecy that Lord Elgin will be a success as Viceroy. He is by no means the least able of a clever family. He has a great opportunity, and I believe he will be equal to it."

IF the Kohistanis of the Indus valley ever venture to repeat their attack upon Chilas, writes the *Pioneer*, they will find the new fort a hard nut to crack. Its garrison will be only some 400 men, and the local tribes can put twenty times that number in the field; but the defenders of the position will be armed with breechloaders, a Maxim will be on the parapet, and two mountain guns will add their fire to that of the rifles. The Kohistanis with their match-locks will be hopelessly handicapped: while if they attempt to get to close quarters, they will expose themselves to terrible punishment. The fort is so placed that its rear rests on cliffs descending to the Indus, and these will be scarped to prevent surprise on that side. At its eastern and western end are towers on which the mountain guns can be placed, while the southern face consists of a wall eighteen feet high with a parapet broken by a caponiere, from which the Maxim can sweep the ground on either hand. Some few yards away from this face is a water-course, which is to be deepened and converted into a wet ditch, so that any rush at the wall will be prevented. The water-supply of the garrison is secured by a covered way from the northern face leading down to the river. Captain Aylmer, R.E., has certainly made the most of the position, and a few Kohistani Chiefs should be invited to see the fort when the 23rd Pioneers have finished it. Comfortable barracks for the garrison are being built along the interior of the southern face, and accommodation is also being provided for six months' supplies.

"ATLAS" indulges in much gossip as to certain possible Viceroys:—The Queen was so anxious for Lord Cromer to become Viceroy of India that he was summoned to Balmoral in order that her Majesty might express her wishes on the subject; but he had excellent private and family reasons for declining. Lord Cromer will probably leave Egypt next year, if he can be spared, and he is then to be given an Embassy. It is expected that Rome and St. Petersburg will be vacant, as Lord Vivian and Sir Robert Morier are both in an unsatisfactory state of health. It is quite likely that Sir Clare Ford will be transferred to Rome in order to make room for Lord Cromer at Constantinople. I am able to state positively that after Lord Cromer had refused the post, the Government turned their attention for a while in the matter of the Indian Viceroyalty to Lord Stanmore, who was very recently elevated to the Upper House, and who, as Sir Arthur Gordon, held sway in Ceylon and also in Fiji. He is an unknown quantity to the English public, but he is, I believe, a personal friend of the Queen's. In policy he has a decided leaning towards what may be called Riponism. Had the post been definitely offered to him—which does not seem to have been the case—it is hard to believe that he would have unconditionally declined it. Lord Stanmore voted for the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Herschell are travelling in Scotland. Lady Herschell's father, Mr. Kindersley of Clyffe, who has been in indifferent health, for some little time, will shortly go abroad, with the intention of wintering in the Riviera.

IN a recent issue, writes the *Pioneer*, we gave an account of a visit paid by the Viceroy to Major Kemp's Dairy at Simla, and we are glad now to learn that Mr. Keventer, the Dairy expert, is expected to return to India this cold weather, and that his services will probably be secured for a year by the Government of the N.-W. P. The extension and improvement of dairying in the Bombay Presidency has been very marked since the first visit of Messrs. Howman and Keventer some years ago; while in these Provinces the success of the Dairy at Aligarh has shown the scope for improvement and the willingness of the European public to pay a good price for good dairy produce. It is intended, we believe, to utilise Mr. Keventer's services chiefly in connection with the Government Dairies at Aligarh and Lucknow; but there are other stations where proposals for starting dairies have been talked of, and where his advice will probably be of great assistance. It is not likely that his employment in these Provinces will last for more than a year; and it may be hoped that within that time an impetus may also be given to private enterprise in dairying, which has not as yet shown the same activity as in Bombay.

ONE of the most curious "conscience money" cases is reported from the United States. When the President of the Erie Railway Company opened his mail one morning, he found a letter which ran as follows:—"Twelve years ago, being completely out of money, and finding it necessary to reach a certain point to secure work, I stole a ride on the cow-catcher, or pilot, of one of your company's railway engines. I have just entered the ministry, and, although blessed with little money, now enclose a postal order for 3 dols. 45 cents to pay for the stolen ride. I do not know what the regular tariff was then, but have figured it at 5 cents a mile, which should cover the first cost and compound interest since then. I earnestly desire the forgiveness of both God and man." It is stated in connection with this circumstance that if every man who had stolen a ride from the Erie Company would only follow the example of this young person he would soon be taken out of the receiver's ...

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.

The principal fight with the Matabele took place on the 27th ultimo, about thirty-five miles from Buluwayo, where the Column, under Major Forbes, was attacked, while in laager by a force of five thousand of the Matabele, who were repulsed by a most deadly fire from the Chartered Company's men, and fled in disorder, leaving five hundred killed and wounded on the field.

The Chartered Company lost three men killed, and six wounded.

MR. RHODES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has declined the suggestion made by Sir Henry Loch that Buluwayo should be garrisoned by an Imperial force during the rainy season.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Parliament re-assembled last night after the vacation.

Sir George Chesney presented a petition from the Mahomedans in India against Mr. Paul's Resolution regarding the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Civil Service.

THE PARISH COUNCILS' BILL.

Mr. Fowler, in the Commons, last night, moved the second reading of the Parish Councils Bill.

EARL SPENCER AT SHEFFIELD.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a banquet, at Sheffield, yesterday, said that the success of British arms against the Matabele was gratifying, and he trusted the Government would shortly be able to establish a satisfactory and enduring peace in that quarter.

The Government, he said, adheres to the policy of maintaining a powerful Navy. The increase in the French Navy had not escaped the observation of the Admiralty, but there was no cause for alarm, and, meanwhile, the efforts of Great Britain would not be relaxed.

Lord Roberts strongly urged the necessity of camps-of-exercise in England on the Indian pattern as the paucity of our army must be counterbalanced by perfection.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Tenders at ninety-eight pounds ten shillings and eleven pence for the Secretary of State's loan of two millions sterling receive forty-nine per cent. and above in full.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here on Thursday, at 9-30 p.m.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

A telegram, dated Indiki, 29th instant, reports all well.

RETIREMENT ON SPECIAL PENSIONS.

H. E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to publish the following rules, permitting the retirement on special pensions of certain officers who entered the department in the years 1874 to 1881 :—

After the completion of fifteen years' service with pension, due under the rules applicable to them, and an additional pension of one-third of the ordinary pension up to the maximum of four thousand rupees, provided no officer who was appointed to the department in any rank below [illegible] Grade, and who shall not [illegible] be eligible for retirement.

No officer on the foreign service shall be eligible.

The Government of India reserve the right to refuse applications, and to exercise that right without specifying any reasons.

The number not to exceed one-third of the total number of officers on each of the several lists eligible under the terms stated, and also not exceeding in the aggregate to 110 men.

Application must be made within three months of the date of this resolution.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON'BLE MR. MACKAY.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay as Additional Member of Council.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to notify that the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma shall take rank with the Civil and Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay ; and the Civil Secretaries, to the Bengal, North-West Provinces, and the Punjab Governments.

LEAVE.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, has been granted leave from 20th December to 3rd March, 1894.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Mr. Hewett has assumed charge of his duties on the Opium Commission on the 15th October.

POSTINGS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Assistant Engineers from the Engineering College are posted as follows :—To the Establishment of the Director-General of Railways—Messrs. Dillie, and Lister ; to Burma—Messrs. Stirling and Wickham ; to the Punjab—Messrs. Flemming and Meli ; to Bengal—Mr. Tibold ; to Bombay—Messrs. Morris and Robertson ; and to Madras—Mr. Chazal and Parker.

SURVEY OF A NEW RAILWAY LINE.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to place the survey for the line of railway standard guage from Madras, *via* Nellore, to Bezwada, under the control of the Madras Ghvernment.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department.—Colonel Prideaux has been appointed Resident of Meywar, *vice* Colonel Miles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barr has been confirmed Resident of Kashmir.

Major G. Gainsford has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class.

Consequent on the confirmation of Lieutenant-Colonel Wylie, Resident of Nepal, promotions in the graded list are made amongst the following Officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli, Majors Ravenshawe, Yate, and W. Lawrence.

Leave has been granted to Mr. D. McCracken for three months ; Mr. H. Clougstoun officiates.

The Convention between Great Britain and Ecuador for the protection of trade-marks is published in the *Gazette of India*.

The services of Mr. J. Hewett are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The tenure of appointment of Captain C. Bell, Ordnance Department, is extended to five years.

The following Officers are admitted to the Staff Corps :—C. MacKenzie, S. King, and F. Walker.

The following promotions and and reversions are made in the Engineering Establishment, Military Works Department, amongst the following officers :—Promotions—Colonel T. Manderson ; Lieutenant-Colonels Broadbent, Greenstreet, and Turner ; Leutenants Home and Yeats. Reversion—Lieutenant Hunter.

Staff Corps—Captain J. Candy is promoted to be Major.

Military Secretariat—Captain DeBrath has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary, vice Captain Gordon.

Major P. Buckley has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, vice Captain DeBrath.

Leave has been granted to Colonel King-Harman Deputy Secretary Government of India, for one year.

The full regulations for the Indian Civil Service Examination to be held in August, 1894, are published.

Rules for quarantine against cholera, as made by the Bombay Government, are published.

ARMY SCHOOL-MISTRESSES.

It has been decided that Army school-mistresses joining the India establishment hereafter will not have the privilege of remitting money to England at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.

TENTS TO MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

The Government have approved of tents maintained in Ordnance charge for the issue to followers on the line of march being issued to Mountain Batteries.

GLANDERS.

Owing to the late outbreak of glanders amongst the animals of the 46th Field Battery it will not attend the Cawnpore Artillery Camp.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

LAST SITTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

The Provincial Conference held its last sitting this morning. It re-affirmed, on the motion of Mr. Hardevram, the Resolution of last year, drawing special attention to the main object of the extension of local self-government, which was to educate the people ; and asked that direct Government control should not be exercised as frequently as now. The Conference in the omnibus resolution drew the attention of the Government to the subjects of Salt, Police, Forest, and the Deccan Act Commission, and prayed that Government be pleased to give effect to the recommendations contained in the previous resolutions, passed on these subjects. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Provincial Conference in Bombay, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sayani, the president. Cheers for the Queen-Empress concluded the proceedings

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Stubbs, to be Acting Paymaster, *vice* Lieutenant Davie Carey, proceeded on one year's leave to England.

4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse.—2nd Lieutenant Ellwood, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation.

2nd Lieutenant Ellwood is attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers in the same capacity as a temporary measure, with effect from the 30th October.

2nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Hudson, Indian Medical Service, to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Ferguson, Indian Medical Service, retired.

Veterinary Lieutenant Farmer is transferred from Kirkee to the Chief Veterinary Hospital, Mhow, for duty.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

Royal Lancaster Regiment 2nd Battalion—Captain Carter, to remain in England, from 6th October to 6th February, on medical certificate, in extension.

Gloucestershire Regiment 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant Hunter, to remain in England, from 14th October to 5th February, on medical certificate, in extension.

Leinster Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Harvest, to remain in England, from 20th October to 25th November, on or about which latter date he will embark for India to rejoin his battalion, in extension.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, to remain in England from the 29th October to the date of the re-embarkation for duty in India, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

North Lancashire Regiment 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Hancock, in England, for one month, in extension.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Gill, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Davie Carey, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Mitchell, o England, for six months, on private affairs.

THE NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 3.

An influential deputation from the People's Association, Sholapur, headed by its president, Appasaheb Warad, waited on and presented to the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade a congratulatory address on his elevation to the local High Court. There was a large gathering of friends and admirers and the People's representatives to see the Hon. Rao Bahadur at the railway station.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 2.

This B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 3.

The P. and O Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

[illegible] steamer Salazie from Aden arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 12th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong on 2nd inst.

FANCY BAZAAR IN THE TOWN HALL.

A FANCY BAZAAR, in aid of the building fund of the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, was held yesterday, at the Town Hall, under the distinguished patronage of the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood. The purpose for which those responsible for the organization of the Bazaar had got together the several fancy articles and various kinds of needle-work exposed for sale on the stalls was to liquidate an outstanding debt on account of the Church building. A large number of the general public had been attracted to the Bazaar, and there is every probability of the Bazaar being a thorough success. It is worthy of popular support. The spacious Hall has been tastefully decorated and rendered bright and attractive in every respect by a profusion of flags and flower-pots, which were artistically arranged. The assistance of many willing workers, who gave their services in aid of the meritorious object in view, contributed to the success of the undertaking. The stalls were most attractively arranged, and the persuasive eloquence of the fair stall-keepers enticed the rupee from the pockets of the sterner sex, and loaded the latter with articles from their stalls of a varied nature. The Bazaar owes its popularity a good deal to the reasonable, and in many cases very cheap, prices fixed for the articles exposed for sale. In addition, however, to the attraction of the stalls and their fair attendants, there was a weighing machine, kindly lent by Messrs. Kemp and Co., on which the visitors could sit and know their exact weight for a trifling amount. At the east end of the Hall there was a refreshment stall, the peculiarity about which was that no hot drink could be found there, one of the conditions for membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church being total abstinence. Mr. R. Ditmar had presented a beautiful set of glass-work, the various prices of which are on sale at the Epworth League stall. The stalls at the Bazaar are in charge of the following ladies :—Mrs. Fritchley, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Morris and other ladies from the Fort ; Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Epworth, Mrs. Maddon, Miss Conry, Mrs. Watson, and other ladies from Grant Road ; Mrs. Head, and several other ladies belonging to the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church. Most of the articles at the Epworth League Stall were the production of children belonging to the League. The most striking thing is that the prices of the articles are not "fancy." The purchasers were in many cases the gainers as they had to pay something less than [illegible] for the same stuff in the market. The children's stall, [illegible] article could be had for an eight-anna piece, contained a variety of things for children. Most of the ladies had exposed for sale things which were the results of the labour and skill of their own husbands, and could therefore offer the same for sale to the public for prices much below the market value. The needlework and embroidery were, of course, the work of those fair hands that offered them for sale. Mr. Knight's summer tree, with beautifully stuffed birds and butterflies, is an exhibit which can scarcely be obtained in the market. Miss Fay's scene on the Himalaya and Mr. H. Head's photographs and sketches in oil as well as water-colour are pieces of work, which might do credit to even a professional. The sale continues to-day also. It is worth paying a visit to it, as almost every exhibit there is a work of art, and the admission is free.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Tangram	Mr W W Lloyd
Mr and Mrs Fergusson	Mr A J Williams
Rev R F Burnett	Mr F J Williams
Mr W Gaye	Miss Spencer
Lady Collins	Mr E Marshall
Capt and Mrs J H Balfour, 2 children and infant	Mr J H Ashworth
Mr F H [illegible]	Mr G Thomson
Capt J M[illegible]	Mr H Hunt
Capt F P and Mrs Hutchinson, and infant	Mrs G B Reynolds and infant
Mr and Mrs C J K Watson and child	Mr T C Kurup
Mrs Mercer	Mr Wren
Mr N S J Troup	Mr N B Chatterjee
Mr Marres	Sister Eleanor Grace
Rev C P Nugent	Miss Stenhouse
Dr H Dalton	Col Trevor
	Mr Trevor
	Mr J Jenkins

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F Brown	Mr C D J Carmichael
Mr W H Dobbie	Mr A E Lawson
Major Fawnes	Mrs MacHutchinson and infant
Mr A S Crum	Surg-Major G S Robertson
Mrs and Miss Rowlandson	Mr W B Dallas Edwards
Mr Maynard	Mr Rovelli Achille
Mr and Mrs J Miller	Mr H J Stanley
Mr D McCracken	Lieut R L Tottenham
Mr David	Capt and Mrs Grover and infant
Mr T Spencer	Mrs Macdonald
Mr Young	Mr J Hodkinson
Mr E Murray	Mr D Ross Johnson
Mr H P Dimmock	Major-General East, C B
Mr Cullen	
Capt and Mrs Norman and two children	

FOR ADEN.

Surg-Capt J S Edye	Mr P J M Furoz
Major R M Renny	Mr Mullaforoze

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs H H O'Farrell	Capt Picot

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2.

THE first practical business of the Provincial Conference at this sitting was accomplished this morning. The delegates assembled at eight o'clock in the mandap erected for the occasion. The spaces reserved for visitors were well filled, some five hundred being present. The president, Mr. R. M. Sayani, was supported on the platform by the Hon'ble Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Bahadurjee, Bombay ; Mr. M. B. Namjosi, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Poona ; Dr. Solomon, Mr. R. P. Karandiker, Mr. Lalbhai, and Professor Sethna.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

The first motion on the agenda was in the hands of Mr. R. P. Karandiker, who moved :

"That this Conference re-affirms its opinion expressed last year as to the justice and expediency of allocating to non-official elective members, twelve out of the total number of twenty-five seats on the Enlarged Provincial Legislative Council ; that this Conference places on record its deep regret that the Municipalities and Local Boards in so important a division of the Central Division as also of Sind have been left absolutely unrepresented in the enlarged Council, while other minor interests like those of the European mercantile community have been allowed over-representation, and that this Conference expresses its earnest hope that Government will see its way at an early date to so amend the present rules as to secure equality of privileges in the matter to the Municipalities and Local Boards in the different divisions of the Presidency." In support of his motion Mr. Karandiker dealt with the past history of the agitation, which had lead up to the enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Councils, and dealt with the question of interpellation, which he considered a precious boon, not so much because they one and all asked for it, but because it was a sure and certain measure wherewith prudently and dispassionately to exercise a sympathetic control over the practical administration of the country. He contended that they should press to have twelve seats instead of eight as originally sketched out in the Congress programme, but even with eight seats it ought to have been possible to distribute them without giving rise to so much discontent. For thirty years the fight had been between the principles, that of representation without election, and that of representation through election. He yielded to none in his sense of gratitude to the Bombay Government for what had been done during the past decade. They had taken the utmost pains to select suitable councillors, and they had truly been successful. The speaker sincerely hoped that at an early date the Government would amend the Act so as to secure equality of privileges to the several divisions of the Presidency. (Applause.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the motion and in support said they had not yet got that genuine and living representation, of which Mr. Gladstone had spoken and in the spirit in which Parliament had granted it. It was, therefore, their bounden duty to hammer at the question until they had got what they wanted. All the honours of the argument belonged to the public bodies which presented their petition to Government. The reply of Lord Harris was unsatisfactory and did not meet the arguments. The abstract principle laid down by Lord Harris was right, but when they got to practise what did they find ? Let them ask themselves the question whether considered by the light of the abstract principle laid down, the rules had been carried out in that spirit ? They would find they had not. His Excellency had said he would provide for every interest, but they would find that in one case the interest of commerce had been overrated and in another it had been underrated. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had a representative, and so had the Karachi Chamber, which was nothing but a shadow of the Bombay Chamber. The Millowners' Association and the Bombay native merchants, he spoke of the Presidency, had the largest interest in the import trade of Bombay, the European mercantile community were nowhere. However, European interests had been overrated, whilst the Native interests were nowhere. Where, then, was the abstract principle of Lord Harris ? He was altogether illogical. If they looked at territorial interests it was the same ; how could they expect that the urban interests of the south would represent the rural interest of the north, or *vice-versa* ? Speaking of another phase of the question, Mr. Wacha, remarked that the Chief Secretary who was supposed to attend to Abkari and Forests and general Finance was sufficient to answer all interpellations without the appointment of Mr. Shuttleworth, Chief Conservator of Forests. Again the General Secretary was responsible for the Education Department, and there was, therefore, no necessity to appoint Mr. Oxenham a member of Council. Government did not practise what they preached. Government had a Tory at its head, but even he had shown himself to be a reformer when dealing with the Bombay Municipal fund deposits, and Mr. Wacha trusted that in the near future the rules with regard to the enlarged Council would be amended, and Lord Harris show that his reforming spirit went as far as legislative matters. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Patwari, of Ahmedabad, supported the motion, remarked that although Government had made much of the representation of minorities, they were brought face to face with the fact that the Mahomedan minority, about which so much had been said, had no representation given to them. The only minority which had received consideration was the European mercantile community. If there were only eight seats for distribution amongst all divisions, he considered an equal chance ought to have been given to every division either by rotation or by curtailing the seats and refusing representation to minorities until the great bulk of the population had been provided for. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal proposed as an amendment to the proposition that the first part should be expunged on the ground that he considered it unnecessary to again go over the old ground. With regard to the Central Division he considered it will be represented when Government had nominated such men as Mr. Dorabjee Pudamjee and Mr. Ranade. (Hear, hear.)

No delegate seconded the amendment, and the original motion being put, it was carried unanimously.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Professor Gokhale, of Poona, then moved the following :—"That the Conference, while re-affirming its resolution of last year on the question of the Provincial Service, placed on record its regret that the rules regulating first admissions to the Provincial Service of this Presidency promised in the last paragraph of the Government of India resolution of April 21, 1892, have not yet been published. At the same time the Conference expresses its firm conviction that no substantial measure of justice to the claims of the Natives of India is possible in this matter unless the competitive examination at present held in London alone for admission into the Civil Service of India is held simultaneously in India and in England." Mr. Gokhale said that the Act of 1861 reserved about six hundred posts for candidates who passed the London examination, and there were about one hundred and fifty other appointments that were filled from the Covenanted ranks. It might be contented that that was a small number compared with the extent of the Empire, but it must not be forgotten that such posts represented the cream of the Service. It was trusted that the appointment of the Public Service Commission would "have resulted in an improvement, but such was not the case as the recommendation of the Commission were for the most part of a retrograde character, and the only one or two beneficial features which they contained had since been removed, leaving matters worse than before the appearance of the Commission. Government were aware of the fact that there were no more loyal subjects in the country than the educated classes, but they should also remember that the just aspirations of that class had to be satisfied, for they could not remain drawers of water and hewers of wood for ever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai seconded the motion. He said they were all agreed as to the desirability of holding simultaneous examinations in India and in England for admission into the Indian Civil Service. The words in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 which stated that subjects of whatever race should be admitted to the Service had practically remained a dead letter owing to candidates having to go to England. Religious difficulties hindered a great many. Simultaneous examination with a stay in England after but not before passing would to some extent mitigate the evil, and contrary to what happened at the present time, the difficulty would have to be solved only by those who passed with the Service not those who fail. He did not admit that a stay in England was necessary to qualify candidates to duly discharge the duties failing those who passed into the service. Native High Court Judges up to the present time had been "non-England men." Other disadvantages were that the Indian student was examined in a foreign tongue and in a foreign country, and was put to expense and trouble that did not fall to the lot of the English candidate. Those difficulties explained why so few Natives were in the Service. Some people were afraid of the resolution of the House of Commons in favour of simultaneous examinations and thought that unless some reservation was made Englishmen would be driven out of the Service. He would not object to some such reservation for he believed that so long as the English Government endured in the country the English character of the administration should be preserved but it should be modified to suit the circumstances of the country. Reservation or no reservation the people of India only asked for justice.

Mr. Patel having supported the motion it was unanimously adopted.

A CRY FOR LOCAL OPTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chotalal moved : "That this Conference, while generally re-affirming its previous resolution on Abkari, desires specially to record its firm opinion that the adult persons, residing within a specified area of a town or city should have the power of requiring, whereby a majority of two-thirds of the registered residents of the place they so desire, that a shop for the sale of intoxicating drinks and drugs in their locality should be closed or not allowed to be opened in the first instance." He thought that intoxicating drinks and drugs were the greatest curse of the country and such an act as was advocated in the motion was absolutely necessary. In every quarter it was recognized that drink was a great danger and they would remember that during the Bombay riots the authorities closed the liquor shops for eight days. Whatever the Hindus did at the time of the riots was under the baneful influence of drink. Good and respectable Mahomedans they knew, did not drink, but the lower classes, like those of the Hindu community were addicted to it. The evil had not yet grown to the extent it had done in England, but it was progressing every year and it was better to check it before it had got beyond control. (Applause.)

Mr. M. B. Namjoshi, in seconding the motion, pointed to the fact that public criticism was having a very healthy effect on the question, and every year they got nearer a solution of the problem. He advocated that Municipalities and Local Boards should move Government to confer upon them the privilege of being consulted both as regards the number and location of shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks, and after that they should move for local option. Lord Harris had in that city (Ahmedabad) ridiculed the idea by saying that because fifty-one out of one hundred said that a drink shop ought to be closed, he did not see why the wishes of forty-nine should be neglected. They would see that unfortunately the head of the Government struck a death-blow to the principle on which all civilized Governments were based. Such opinion in such a person did more harm to Government itself than to anybody else. In asking for local option they only prayed that they, and not the Abkari contractor, should determine their wants. The question of liquor was intimately connected with the question of public health, and as guardians of it they must be allowed to judge what is and what is not prejudicial to communal health. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

BELOW is given an extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 15-342, Revenue, dated Simla, the 26th October, 1893 :—

Read again.—Resolution to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 6—340—50-G, dated 8th December, 1881, regarding the purposes and duties of Agricultural Departments in India.

Resolution.—Circumstances having occurred during the last few years, which indicate that in more than one Province the functions of the Department of Land-Records and Agriculture as a Department of Land-Records have not been fully understood, the Government of India desire that the following explanation of their views and intentions in connection with this subject should be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations :—

2. The formation of the departments was first required by the Resolution of the 8th December, 1881, in which the general scheme, under which effect was to be given to the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners was laid down. In the seventh paragraph it was advised that the new departments should be in some form connected with settlement administration with the view of maintaining up to date the land-records upon which settlements were made. But it was expressly stated that—

"It is neither necessary nor advisable that the new department should either exercise independent authority, or should interfere with the responsibility of the local officials, who are at present charged with the duty of maintaining any system of agricultural records and observation. The department may undoubtedly be utilized by the governing authorities in assisting them to control and maintain any organization required for the continuous supply of agricultural information, yet its chief duty will be to deduce from the facts and figures thus supplied those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a Province."

3. The Government of India apprehend that, notwithstanding the clear injunction that no interfering authority was to be exercised by the new department, yet that the use of the word "control" may have led to a misapprehension on the subject. Their intention was that the department should control the scheme under which land-records are maintained but not the establishments or agency responsible for maintaining them. When, however, the departments were first organized, the directors were in some Provinces allowed to assume considerable authority over the district establishments, and they have even been permitted by some recent Provincial rules to require the punishment or dismissal of officials on the land-record staff. In such cases it has become necessary for the Government of India to request the alteration of the rules with the object of securing to the district and divisional authorities the full executive control over the establishments with which it was not intended to interfere.

4. The functions of the director in connection with land-records may be classed under three heads.

I.—Organization.
II.—Inspection.
III.—Collation of Results.

Under the first head it is his duty to bring before the superior revenue authorities proposals for the maintenance of maps and records in the most efficient and economical manner. The main objects with which land-records, including maps, are required to be kept up to date are—

(*a*) to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations ;

(*b*) to provide a record-of-rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land ;

(*c*) to reduce, simplify, and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts ; and

(*d*) to provide statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land.

It is the duty of the director both to advise the superior revenue authorities under what arrangements these objects can best be attained or in what manner the land-records establishments should be organized, trained, and tested, so as to [illegible] to time any defects in the system, which may have already been adopted.

5. Under the second head, Inspection, it is the duty of the director to inspect the land-records staff and their work in each district, and to bring to the notice of the district officer any irregularities in practice, or any shortcomings on the part of the officials, whose work has been inspected. In some Provinces in which there is a divisional as well as a district officer it has been found a convenient practice for the director to submit his inspection notes to the latter officer, who forwards them to the Commissioner, with any orders which he, the district officer, may pass thereon. The director himself is debarred from issuing any orders other than such verbal instructions and explanations on technical matters as he may communicate to the officials whose work he inspects.

Similar functions would be exercised by any assistant to the Director. The Government of India, however, would prefer that functions of this kind should be assigned to those officials only who are of sufficient rank and status to be recognized as acting on behalf of the Director rather than as his subordinates, and that other inspecting officers, if above the position of district inspectors, should be subordinate to the Commissioner or other controlling revenue authority rather than to the Director himself. It is apprehended that otherwise the authority of the divisional officers may be weakened, and that proper relations between the Director and district officers may be disturbed.

6. Under the third head little explanation of the duties of the Director is needed. The main objects which the collection of agricultural statistics was intended by the Famine Commissioners to secure must be prominently held in view. These are fully stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs of the resolution of 1881, and have in subsequent resolution and correspondence been summed up under the term "district analysis." In this as in other branches of their work no control can be exercised by the Director over the district and divisional staff, beyond drawing the attention of the authorities to any errors or shortcomings in the statistics and return supplied to his office in accordance with rules sanctioned by the local Government or to any defects in agricultural circumstances and conditions which may appear to call for preventive or remedial action. His chief duty is to see that full effect is given to the instruction of her Majesty's Secretary of State quoted in the 1st paragraph of the Resolution, viz :—

"To secure the more complete and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts of every part of India, in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and resources."

7. In conclusion, it is requested that a statement showing the staff employed under the direct orders of the Director of the Land-Records Department and the rules prescribed for the control of the establishments connected with land-records may be submitted to the Government of India before the 1st of January next with an explanation of any departure from the principles laid down in this resolution.

8. Nothing in this resolution is intended to affect the duties or position of the Director of Land-Records if in addition to the office of Directorship he is entrusted with the control of settlements in the separate capacity of Settlement Commissioner.

(Sd.) E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, under the command of Captain A. C. B. Bromley, will sail to-day for Portsmouth via Aden with details, consisting of 31 officers, 8 ladies, 8 officers' children, 1,119 rank and file, 11 women, and 14 children. The following are the names of officers.

FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Col D V Shortland, R A	Vety-Lieut A J Haslam, A V Dept
Lieut-Col H W D Riley, Border Regt	Lieut O W Carey, I S Corps
Surg-Major and Mrs A Asbury, Med Staff	Lieut and Mrs A P D C Stuart, I S Corps
Surg-Capt and Mrs R H Clement, Med Staff	Lieut G R de H Smith, I S Corps
Capt P T Chute, R M Fus	Lieut de N Carey, Worcester Regt
Surg-Capt and Mrs C W Allport, Med Staff	Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs H J Gill and 4 children, North Lanc Regt
Surg-Capt G F H Marks, Med Staff	Lieut A G Vivian, I S Corps
Capt P F Brine, East Kent	Lieut F H Howe, Welsh Regt
Capt H de E Vallancy, A N High	Lieut H J Thackeray, Highland
Capt D J Barton, Oxford L I	Lieut G T C Carter-Campbell Scottish Rifles
Capt C E Keith-Falconer, North Fus	Lieut Ayerst, 20th Bo L I
Capt C F Lennock, Suffolk Regt	Lieut P K Lewes, R A
Capt D G Mootham, Comst Dept	Lieut F H Weldon, Derbyshire Regt
Capt C C East, R Warwick	Wife of Capt R C Broome and 2 children, I S Corps
Capt E M Lachlan, R A	Wife of Capt H James and 2 children, I S Corps
Capt G W T Prowse, Corn- L I	Wife of Lieut Apoth J B Maloney, M Dept
Lieut E Peach, I S Corps	
Lieut J N Tod, I S Corps	
Lieut W Ayerst, I S Corps	

FOR ADEN.

Capt A C Lovett, 2nd Gloster	Lieut R H L Brinkley, 2nd Gloster
Lieut F Burges, 2nd Gloster	

IT is rumoured that the Madras Government will be moved to increase the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court from Rs. 2,500, and that a second Judge and a Registrar will be appointed, in order to relieve the Judges of the High Court, who find themselves unable to cope with the work on the Original Side, now that the Secretary of State has refused to sanction the appointment of a sixth Judge. The Second Judge of the City Civil Court would, it is said, receive a salary of Rs. 1,[illegible]

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 13.

THE hospitable organizers of balls and cinderella dances have of late years been considerably harassed by their young men's preference for the position of wall flowers except at supper-time. But recent disclosures in the law-courts point to the conclusion that it is not inability or unwillingness to be agreeable that influences our gilded youth to take up such an attitude. It is fear to incur the perils that encompass the floor of the unwary male pirouetter. The art of floor polishing has attained the greatest perfection now-a-days, while the science of maintaining the human equilibrium has had no corresponding development ; consequently the hazards of the ball-room are proportionately greater. It is not, however, the personal risk of a slip or a spill that deters the male dancer from the attempt to pilot a pretty partner through the dangers of the "mazy." It is the temper of the latter-day younglady. A girl in the good old times would accept a fall good humouredly as the fortunes of love or war, but now she goes to law for redress, and tries to mulct her partner for damages on the ground of awkwardness or incapacity. This has just happened at Newark, according to the *Medical Press and Circular*, as the result of a dance in which a young lady fell and broke her leg. Her statement of claim is based on the allegation that the unfortunate gentleman was so clumsy on the occasion that her fall was entirely due to him. Possibly the lady is accurate in her statement. But it would be too bad to punish him for unsure-footedness. She accepted him as a partner with her eyes open, and if she is not a good judge of the look of a dancing man she should be prepared, like the buyer of a stumbling horse, to take the risks. A solution of the difficulty in the future would be the provision, at all large dances, of an official like a veterinary surgeon, to guarantee the gentlemen sound in mind and limb—all engagements to dance being undertaken subject to the Vet's opinion. Meanwhile, if some good Samaritan insurance company would agree to protect the interests of dancers at a premium of a 1d. a round or so, according, to the risks, or if some enterprising journal would bring out a partner's protection coupon—an Answer's evening party waistcoat, for instance, to be worn by the male dancer, it would re-assure the hearts of those who now dread to face the perils of twirling on the light fantastic toe, with partners either of unknown stability on the man's part or of uncertain temper on the woman's.

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An amusing story, *apropos* of dancing is told amongst many others in the newly-published memoirs of the Duke of Somerset. In 1844, while still Lord Seymour, he gave an account in a letter home from the Mediterranean, where he was on a yachting cruise with Mr. Bentinck of his experiences at Naples. What struck him particularly was the fine sense of decorum which distinguished the Court and its veneration for monks and nuns. He describes the King as having in his rigid regard for propriety insisting that the opera-dancers should wear little drawers—in fact breeches of green silk —so that the pirouettes may never startle his Royal eyes. Then he tells how a few nights since at a Court ball, an officer went in a Highland uniform with the kilt, as he was invited to come in full dress ; but a hint has since been given to our Ambassador, continues "Lord Seymour," that the King thinks the dress by no means full enough. Whether the officer is in future to add the precautionary costume of the opera-dancers, or what is to be done in this difficulty is not yet determined.

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"*Ladies at Work*" (A. D. Jones and Co.) is the title of an interesting collection of papers on the employments of ladies, written for the *Monthly Pocket*, by women who are experts in each branch which they describe, and now reprinted in one volume, with a preface by Lady Jeune. Though a great many subjects are treated in the book—art, acting, journalism, medicine, music, nursing, social work, teaching, there are a great many employments missed, such as photography, type-writing, gardening, civil service, accountants. But it is a useful book in its own way, and will probably be more generally appreciated than the larger and more comprehensive volume on the same subject brought out by the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

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Lady Jeune points out in her preface how well women have got over the social prejudice, which was raised by the rampart spinster of the Women's Rights epoch, and have won for themselves a pretty fair field of work. Few people realize how amazingly wide women's sphere of labour extends, and how men's special monopolies have, of late years, been invaded by progressive woman. A writer in the *Family Circle* gives a concise table of women's occupations, compiled from the figures of the census. Naturally, we must make some allowance for the poetical inaccuracy with which people love to describe themselves on census papers. But in the main, as far as the figures go, the statistics are very fairly correct.

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Of all the trades, marriage is the most resorted to, of course, every woman, believing herself fit without fee or apprenticeship to be a successful wife and mother. There are 4,916,649 women who returned themselves simply as "wives" in the last census, and who, therefore, presumably have no other occupation. Outside the home the great mass of women take refuge in service. There are 1,386,167 domestic servants, that is to say, about three unmarried servants for every eleven married women.

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The next largest total is of milliners, 415,961. Then comes washerwomen, 185,246 ; teachers, 144,393 ; charwomen, 104,808 ; and nurses, 53,057. That, says the compiler, finishes the really large totals, and so far, only those occupations have come in, which are commonly considered to be specially suited for women's faculties and character.

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But the mention of teachers introduces a new classification—the occupations in which more women are employed than men. There are quite a large number of these, such as hosiery, book-binding, and pen ; and pin-making. There are also more who return themselves as actresses than actors. But there is some doubt about this, says the critical statistician, for a strangely large proportion are under twenty years of age ? "Perhaps," she adds cynically, as one who knows her sisters' waeknesses, "it takes an actress a very long time to reach that twentieth birthday !"

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Next we come to those occupations about which some controversy rages, but which seem to be becoming more and more common pursuits every year. Here is a list of them :—

Lady doctors	101
" dentists	345
" reporters	127
" authors, editors, journalists	660
" artists	3,032
" photographers	2,496

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And now for the curiosities of our list. There is no lack of variety in it at any rate, but the employment of women in such unhealthy occupations as coal-mining and tin-mining, under conditions which even now are coarsening and degrading, is most deplorable :—

Civil Service clerks	8,546
Commercial clerks	17,859
Bankers	3
Gamekeepers	3
Accountants	50
Farmers and Graziers	21,692
Boatwomen and fisherwomen	1,430
Farm-labourers, &c.	24,150
Coal-miners	3,267
Tin-miners	1,279
Nuns or Sisters of Charity	4,678
Gardeners, Nursery or Seedswomen	5,046
Officers under the Local Government	5,165
Thatchers	2

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Comprehensive, as is this list, it is still far from complete. Where are the names of the pretty barbers or barberesses of Chancery Lane ; or the lady indexers with their chief, Miss Nancy Bailey, of Bloomsbury, who has Hansard on her finger tips ; where is the lady stock broker, the lady house-furnishers, Miss Garrett and her sister house-decorators, the lady rent-collectors and agents, and the lady jobmaster known to most Londoners by sight, driving her own drag and breaking in her teams of horses ? In the census of 1900 we shall find many additions to the already long list. The World's Water Show has brought in or developed our professional lady swimmers. In a year or two more we may have women as conductors on our tram-cars, as at Valparaiso, and perhaps even may yet rival the progress of the women of Indiana who have the glory of owning a sister, the chief and leader of a band of highway men.

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Ireland, in its own small way, is pushing its women to the front. It lays claim now to the honour of having produced the foremost female astronomer of the day, Miss Agnes Mary Clerke, a niece of Baron Deasy, and a native of Cork. Miss Clerke has within the last few weeks been awarded the Actonian Prize at the Royal Institution, and as she is the first woman who has attained that distinction, her country has just cause to be proud of her.

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In the distribution of lesser honours the names of Miss Stoney and Miss Vaughan are mentioned as having been awarded the Mackay Prizes of £25 and £15, respectively, at the London School of Medicine for Women.

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The death is announced, at Brighton, of Miss Mutrie, the elder and survivor of two painter sisters of that name, once well-known in art circles. In Mr. Ruskin's "Notes on some of the Principal Pictures of the Royal Academy, 1855," he gives great praise to Miss Annie Mutrie, who was then a constant exhibitor of flower and fruit pictures at all the great picture shows. But Miss Mutrie's work has not been shown in public for ten years or so, so naturally, her name has almost passed out of the memory of many people, who hearing of her death will recall and regret her for the sake of the pleasure her paintings once gave them.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, OCT. 13.

I PROMISED that I would write to the secretary of the British Association as to the truth of a certain statement. It will be remembered that a fortnight ago Mrs. Crawshey advised her readers that papers offered by women to the Association were rejected in favour of those contributed by men. I was certain at the time that this was a misapprehension and I therefore wrote to the secretary, from whom I have received a courteous reply. With his permission I quote his words. He says : "If you examine the list of papers read at the last meeting of the British Association, you will find that several were read by ladies ; " in the list announced by the *Times* there was one ; in the report of the *Times* I observed two, but there may have been more. "A paper offered by a lady would be accepted quite as readily as a similar paper offered by a man. Several papers offered by men were rejected. I am not aware that any paper offered by a lady was rejected. It is possible, however, that one paper may have been not accepted, and if you wish particularly to know whether this was the case I will inquire." So far as the British Association is concerned, this, I hope, is a sufficient reply. In other words, as I said before, it is very remarkable that in the present outburst and increase of intellectual activity among women there should be so little in the direction of science. And there is no foundation whatever for the belief that papers written by women are rejected in favour of papers written by men.

I have also received a note from the lady whom I quoted on the subject of women's work and marriage. She rebukes me for calling her to account in the matter of inverted commas. Very well. I accept the rebuke, but I deny wholly that my words referred in any way to the work which is recognised by everybody as peculiarly women's work. By the "labour market" was meant the general labour market—the arena of struggle and competition of men and women together—to me a monstrous and unnatural struggle. This, I am sure, was generally accepted as the meaning. Then this lady denies, on her own experience and that of certain friends of hers, teachers in high schools, my theory, view, or contention, that the average woman loathess having to work for a living. She says, "We were an average lot." No, my dear lady, I cannot allow that. A gathering of high school teachers is anything but an average lot. They have mostly taken honours at the university ; they are scholars and students ; they have learned to think, and they do think, for themselves ; they are persons of exceptional brain power. However, I will give this lady's opinion as much publicity as my own. She concludes : "I emphatically say that it is women *below* the average in the upper and middle classes who do not like working for a living." And I emphatically maintain the opposite opinion, as the result of a very extensive and long-continued observation. Perhaps, after all, it is only a question of averages. What this lady means by an average I certainly do not mean. My correspondent quotes a character of fiction called Katharine Regina. My poor Katharine was a girl imperfectly educated, with no definite training, no special leanings, and no vocation for work. That was most clearly set forth. That there are exceptional women who would deliberately, always and under all circumstances, choose the life of work is undoubted. That the average woman—*my* average—infinitely prefers the social life, with its pleasures, its duties and responsibilities, the cares and joys of maternity, the life of love, the life of association, to the single and lonely life, is to me a thing absolutely self evident.

On the whole question of woman's work, I hope that anybody interested—who is not ?—in this important subject, will read Lady Dilke's able paper in the October *Fortnightly*. And I hope that everybody will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest that case advanced by her, in which the women took over work at 20s. a week for which the men were previously receiving 35s. It is a case which has many bearings, and should convey to all of those who are interested in woman's work many and serious warnings.

Why do women work ? There are six principal reasons : 1. Because their intellectual activity will not allow them to rest at home. Such a woman, for instance, was George Eliot. There are intellectual openings for them in every direction. A woman of this kind may study medicine, science, history ; she may teach as well as study ; she may write ; she may become a journalist or an editor ; she may lecture. Any of these lives are better to such a brain than the old-fashioned social round and domestic duties, the embroidery, the piano playing, and the small [illegible]. These [illegible] workers ; but these are not the average. 2. Because they must earn money somehow. Among these are the unhappy workers, the unwilling workers, who, so long as they have to work for a living, miss the life they would prefer. 3. Because they want to make a little more money for dress or for spending. A very considerable class. 4. Because they have taken up a Cause, and feel called upon to speak, act, write, and work for it. 5. Because they have become "advanced" women, and they want, above all things, to show that they are as good as the men. 6. Because their home lives are so deadly dull and unsocial, and lonely and vacuous, that they want a change.

Another rebuke. This time from a "Court Dress-maker," who says that there never was any danger of crinoline coming in, and that no thanks are due at all to John Strange Winter. My own view was based on what was said at the time by everybody and in every paper. Now I am old enough to remember the hideous, horrible, disfiguring crinoline of 1860-67. The mere thought of such a return makes me shiver and shake. But—if there never was any danger—why did not the "Court Dress-maker" write to the papers at the time when everybody was talking of the danger ? Why did she not explain, then, that the Anti-Crinoline League was moonshine, because there was no danger of the fashion being revived ! She may have done so, but I do not remember any such letter. Had the world been told these things at the time, by an authority on the subject, there would have been no Anti-Crinoline league. John Strange Winter would have been saved an immense quantity of work, and the Post Office would have issued in its Balance Sheet a greatly reduced number of postage stamps. Considering that the world was allowed to believe in the threatening horror, I repeat that the world, in my opinion, ought to be grateful, and I believe that the world *is* grateful, to John Strange Winter for all she did in the matter.

Did you ever hear of the fashionable amusement called "Mystification ?" It was a Parisian fashion about 100 years ago. "Madame X. at home, on Dec. 16, eight to twelve. There will be Mystification." Ingenious young gentlemen lived by inventing Mystifications; they attended parties for 100fr., or even more, for an evening and performed Mystifications. It was really practical Joking, and, unless the French of that day had much thicker skins than we moderns, it must have been a most abominable fashion. For instance, a party of literary Parisians once invited an author who earnestly desired to become an Academician, to a "punch," held in his honour and to celebrate his election to the Academy. They solemnly crowned him with laurels; they showed him congratulations in the papers; they sent him letters of congratulation, and, when he had been fooled enough, they let him learn the bitter truth—Mystification ! The most famous case on record, was that of a certain country lawyer. He had written what he called a play—the most foolish, futile rubbish ever put together. First they persuaded a travelling company to play it in the local theatre. Everybody in the town attended the performance; they were all in the joke, and they applauded the piece, the actors and the author to the skies. Of course, the poor man believed it. They then sent him a letter purporting to be from the Theatre, Français, begging his permission for the piece to be played in Paris. Next they sent him an account of its reception by a Parisian audience. This was followed by enthusiastic letters—love letters from ladies among them. Lastly, they begged the author to keep in hiding, as the Government was threatening to prosecute him for the boldness of his opinions. The good man never believed that it was all a hoax ; he could not believe it. To the end he maintained that he had himself witnessed the first enthusiastic performance of his play at the Theatre Français. George IV., in the same way, believed that he had been personally present at the Battle of Waterloo.

THE young Philosopher, Monsieur X., hesitated between two sisters. Both were lovely ; both were young ; his mother waited for his decision before making a formal application for the young lady's hand. It was in France, where they manage matters this way, you know. One of the girls was learned ; they other was not. Now it happened that the young Philosopher, probably with a view of bringing matters to a head, was invited to dinner at the house. He arrived at the appointed time, and at once engaged in conversation with the student sister on certain abstruse metaphysical point. The dinner was delayed. They waited half an hour ; they waited an hour. Then the terrible news was brought that the cook was taken ill, and could not finish her task. Thereupon the other sister hastened to the rescue, and in a few minutes served up a dish prepared with her own fair hands, of eels *a la Sauce Tartare*. The young Philosopher devoured his portion with the greatest satisfaction, and went home meditative. Such a dish—such domestic gifts—did they not outweigh even a perpetual conversation on metaphysics ? They did. His mother, next day, made formal application for the domestic young lady's hand. The student sister, for her part, very shortly afterwards married another young philosopher, Monsieur Y.

Twenty years afterwards both philosophers were candidates for the Institute. Said one acquaintance to another, "For which of these two candidates shall you vote ?" Replied his friend ; "I ought, I think, to vote for Monsieur Y., but I don't know. There are Madame X's Thursday dinners. That famous dish of eels *à la Sauce Tartare* ! Must we, for a preference perhaps not justified, be debarred in future from the enjoyment of those eels ? Therefore—" Philosopher X., who had married the lady of the eels *a la Sauce Tartare*, was presently elected. This story I read the other day in a certain collection.

I learn from the *City Press* a very odd story about a certain City church. It was once called St. Olave Upwell, or St. Olave Jewry. It was a church of some historical interest, which was doubtless the reason why it was singnalled out for destruction. The people who could not preserve Sion College, and are going to destroy the sole surviving monument of the ancient connection of the Hanseatic League with the City of London, would, of course, eagerly sacrifice poor St. Olave Upwell. The parish has been united with that of St. Margaret, Lothbury ; and the church itself, says the *City Press*, is being altered, *without being pulled down*, into a block of offices ! I should like to ask the Bishop and his advisers what consecration means, and, if it means nothing, whether they may not as well abolish the ceremony. Desecrated churches are common in one or two French cities, but in this country we do not commonly see a church applied bodily to secular purposes. Hitherto there has been some reverence left. In this parish lived the mercer to whom Caxton was apprenticed. In this church, which was destroyed by the Fire, Caxton must have worshipped. Since writing the above I have visited the place. It is not converted into offices, but into a house—a house for the rector of St. Margaret's. The tower remains. A workman assured me that the church has been taken down ; but it looks as if the church walls had been altered only. The fact remains that the tower at least is converted to secular uses. One corner of the consecrated churchyard is built over with offices ; the rest of the churchyard will form a little front garden to the rectory.

A BIT of old, old history. Everybody knows that the Jews lived in Old Jewry, except those whom the City clergy succeeded in converting. The converts lived where is now the Roll's Chapel. The Jews were obliged to live in the Old Jewry. It was their Ghetto. When St. Olaves' Church was first built no one knows, but it was before the fourteenth century—probably after the expulsion of the Jews by Edward I. in the year 1290. There were 16,511 exiles, but some came from other towns. The gap made by this departure from the middle of the City was filled up, I suggest, by the creation of this parish and the erection of this Church. What a wonderful record of suffering is that of the Jews in England ? It is said that they were in London in Saxon times ; that they were expelled by Canute ; and that they returned with William the Conqueror. It is certain that they were massacred and pillaged by kings, lords and commons, all through the thirteenth century. King John the Dentist showed great zeal in the Judenhetze of his time. They were not allowed to hold land or to own houses ; they were forbidden to lend money ; they had to wear a distinctive dress ; they were hanged by hundreds for coin clipping ; they were accused of crucifying children. I wonder if they still remember with rage and revenge these horrors, as a Celt remembers the eviction of his great-grandfather in the last century and hates all Englishmen of the present time for it. When they came back by permission of Cromwell it was to settle in another quarter still named after them. The old notion of a distinctive dress still survived, and Cromwell stipulated that they should wear a yellow hat. "Certainly," said Manasseh Ben Israel, their representative, with a respectful bow and the least perceptible droop of the left eyelid. For he knew that the police force had not yet been invented ; that there were no inspectors to be squared, and no one to find out whether that rule was obeyed or not. In the end not a single yellow hat was made, bought, or worn. But I dare say that law is still in force. How if one were to look in on the Spanish synagogue during service and ask the worshippers what they mean by going about without Cromwell's yellow hat ?

NOTES ON PLANTS BY DR. LISBOA.

THE following papers on the "Struggle for Existence in the Vegetable Kingdom" and the "Plants and Fruits used during the Dussera Festival" were read in the Albert Edward Institute, at the October meeting of the Poona Literary Society, by Dr. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C., F.L.S., &c., &c., illustrated by many specimens of plants :—

I regret very much that owing to bad health I was not able to describe, as I had intended, the medicinal properties and religious uses of the plants we meet with in Poona, nor give a detailed account of the active destructive war which is incessantly going on in the vegetable kingdom, the most vigorous plants killing or displacing the weakest, and the way these struggle for their existence, only the fittest occupying ultimately their ground. You can observe this phenomenon in deserted villages or in abandoned military camps, the exotics introduced there and reared with much care and art gradually dying out, and the wild native plants occupying their former place thus reasserting their right to the soil. Still, those exotics which are vigorous and find in the soil and climate of the country favourable conditions for their existence do not succumb in the battle ; on the contrary in some cases they gain the victory over the natives and extend their dominions. Take, for example, *Lantana Camara* : Linn. the wild sage of Europeans, introduced from America. This prickly plant, a branch of which you see on the table, grows so quickly and densely as to kill by smothering the grasses and seedlings of plants in its neighbourhood. Owing to its extraordinary vitality, it is extremely difficult to eradicate. The only method of getting rid of the growth is said to be by digging it up and burning it, root and branch. The growth is so rapid and so obnoxious to the growth of other plants that a Collector of the South of India recommended some time ago, if I remember right, that the Board of Revenue should lease free of rent, for a determined period, certain villages overrun by this plant to any one who might be willing to exterminate it. There are three Indian species of *Lantana*, but the exotic from America has run wild in India, specially all over the Deccan Peninsula and Ceylon. The Portuguese introduced into this country many plants from America, Europe, and even Africa, such as tobacco, a variety of orange, sweet potatoes, custard apple, bullock's heart, *matomba* from Mosambique, Papais, chillies, &c. One of these is *Cactus*, well-known to you as prickly pear. Spaniards introduced it first into Europe and in their colonies. It soon spread all over India with such rapidity that Dr. Roxburgh describe it under the name of *Cactus Indicus*, beliving it to be indigenous. It is said that Tipu Saheb planted around the fortifications this and a thorny leguminous plant (*Cæsalpinia Sepiaria* Roxb) to strengthen the defences of Seringapatam against the attacks of the troops of the East India Company. The prickly pear is easily propagated by cuttings and by birds carrying the seeds and casting them broadcast. Hence it is very diffcult to eradicate it. It is stated in the Bombay Folara that "in the grass preserve of the Bheema and Mula Mutha, many hundred of rupees have been spent on rooting it out as it smothers and destroys the crop of grass. This fact is no doubt known to you all. But it is not without its uses. If properly trimmed and the decaying vegetable matter and the undergrowth cleared away, there is no objection, even in a sanitary point of view, to this plant being used as a hedge plant and a fence around the compounds of houses. No snakes then can be harboured. The prickly pear loves to grow on the dry and waste ground and by its shade and spines protect seedlings from the sun and from the browsing animals. Taking proper advantage of these facts, an obnoxious plant may be made to fertilize a barren soil. Some years ago, during the severe drought in Madras, this plant deprived of its thorns was used as fodder for cattle. The hot leaves are employed as poultices. By some people they are roasted and washed, and the pulp thus obtained formed into a poultice. The pulp of the fruit which tastes sweetish is eaten as food by poor people during times of scarcity. Baked fruit is used in hooping-cough. The cochineal insect is found to thrive well on the prickly pear.

A still more cruel and exterminating war is waged by microscopic fungi, injuring or killing large plants, coffee, potatoes, and others. You must have read that a new disease has appeared damaging the crop of potatoes grown in the Taluka Kher, in Junnar, &c. It is a microscopic fungus, the nature of which is different from that which causes devastation on the crops of cold countries.

The following are some facts regarding the Dussera festival, which lately took place, and the uses of plants worshipped on that occasion. On the tenth day of the month of *Ashwin* the Dussera (*a*) festival is held, and during the nine preceding days Hindoos perform in their houses certain ceremonies.

On the morning of the first day of *Ashwin*, they raise a sort of altar or seat, called *ghat*, for the goddess *Bhagwati* (*b*) There are two methods of putting up this altar—the wet (*ola*) and the dry (*suka*). The wet is gone through in the following manner. On a raised seat is placed a copper or wooden tray filled with earth, on which wheat, rice and other grains are sown and watered. Over the top of this mound of earth they keep a copper or silver pot, called *tambiya* or earthen lotas filled with water and besmeared on the outside with *gandh*. A betelnut and some copper or silver coins are also put the into pot ; over the tambyas are fixed three or five betel-leaves, (never two or four ; because even numbers are not auspicious). Over these again a cocoanut on which is drawn with soot a human face (nose and eyes) sprinkled over with *kunku*, and covered with a hat or rather a flat cap made of betel-leaves and the midrib (*vid*) of the leaves of the cocoa palm, tipped with the flowers of the French marigold (*Gul-Jafri*, or *Zojam*). A canopy made of bamboo, tastefully decorated with the choicest of flowers, is fixed right above this altar to a hook in the ceiling, and from which the light orange coloured *Kawndal* fruits (*Trichosanthes palmata*, branches of which are shown on the table) and coloured glass globes are hung. On the 7th day some sort of chappaties, called *Kodbnies* are also hung and eaten on the 20th day. Before this altar, which is left standing for the space of nine days, every night one or more chapters from th[illegible]

(*a*) *Dash* (Sanskr.) ten meaning the 10th day. It is also called "*Vijaya Dashmi*," literally 10th day of victory. Also known as *Aparajita Dashmi* (literally unvanquished 10th). (*b*) From *Bhag*, fortune ; meaning, lucky female.

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sacred book, called *Saptasshati-path*, (c) are read by the family priest ; hence these devotions or readings are called *navaratra* (literally nine nights) in honour of *Shri Bhagwati* usually called Devi. On the tenth day this altar is removed, the cocoanut broken, and the kernel mixed with sugar distributed among relatives and nearest friends ; while the rice and corn-plants, which have by this time grown to a pretty good height, are worn in the turbans.

The dry ceremony is performed in the same manner as the wet one, the only difference being that, instead of a mound of earth, a quantity of dry rice is heaped on a *chourang*.

On the midnight of the eighth day the *hom* ceremony is performed by some Hindoos and *purnahuti* (rice, salt, &c.) are thrown into the sacred fire (*hom*) to appease the hunger of *Shri Bhagwati* ; and on the ninth all the sacred books and weapons, if there be any at home at the time, are worshipped.

Procession on the Dasara Day.—Prosopis Spisigera Linn *Shami Shamri* :—The worship of this tree is enjoined at page 153 of *Vratraj* (selections from *Bhavishya Puran*) to be performed on the tenth of *Ashwin Shuddha paksha* (d) (Dussera festival). This day, also called *vijaya dashmi*, as mentioned above, is selected on account of its being the one on which Arjun,one of the Pandavas, took down weapons he had left on this (e) tree many years before and thus armed fought one of his memorable battles against *Kouravs*, his cousins. The tree is worshipped to obtain pardon for sins, success over enemies, and the realization of the devotee's wishes (f). The dry twigs are employed as *samidhas* for feeding the sacred fire already described. The leaves as *patri* ? leaf-offerings) are used in the worship of Ganpati, being thrown at the feet of the image of that deity, *Banhinia racemosa Lani apta*. An account of the way this tree is to be worshipped is found in *Dharma Sindhu* in the Vol. *Dvitia Parechhad*,section *ashwin Mahatmya*, chapter *Vijaya Dashmi*. This chapter tells us that this tree called *Ashmantak* (its Sanskrit name) must be worshipped instead of *Shami* if the latter cannot be found. A complete narrative of this legend is also to be found in *Sahyadri Khand*. In the villages of the Konkan where *shami* does not grow, the ceremony of the worship of *apta* is performed somewhat as follows :—Early in the morning people dressed in rich clothes assemble together and in procession go outside the town to where the *apta* tree may be (g) and there after a priest has recited some prayers prescribed in the ritual, the chief man of the town cuts a bough of it, the other people following him. These boughs they take with them, and going to the nearest temple, usually of a goddess worship her and make her an offering of few of the *apta* leaves, together with flowers of *Tagetes erecta*, Linn (French marigold), and blades of rice and corn. On returning home they first make an offering of the remaining leaves to their household gods, then to their priests accompanied by some copper or silver coins, and to their parents and guardians, or to the elderly people in the house ; and lastly to their friends, saying, " Take this gold ; " for the Hindoos believed that the leaves over which the mantras are recited, are worth gold, or transformed into gold. In Baroda this ceremony is performed with great pomp, the procession being often headed by the Gaekwar himself, who is the first person to cut down the bough.

In Bombay there are two *Shami* trees, one at Mumbadevi and the other at Rambagh, planted many years ago. Here the people go and worship these trees on the *Dussera* day, and afterwards they proceed to the temple of Mahalaxmee, carrying along with them the leaves of *apta* flowers, rice and corn blades, and offer these to the goddess, as already stated. A great quantity of boughs is sold in streets and near the temples on this day.

On this day or soon after the Mahratta troops moved from, and encamped out of town, ready to march therefrom to any place at which their services might be required.

Like these there are many other plants held by Hindoos as sacred and used in their religious ceremonies. Take, for example, the *Bel* fruit plant (*Ægle Marmelos*, Correa). The unripe fruit is, as many of you must have used it, very efficacious in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. The unripe fruit, cut up and sun-dried, is sold in the bazaars. It is to be boiled before eating with sugar. Of the fresh unripe fruit slightly burnt or boiled in hot ashes, about one half is administered to an adult man. The burning softens the pulp. The powdered dry pulp keeps well in glass stoppered bottles. The dose of the powder as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentry, 20 grains to 2 drachms, is administered mixed with a little sugar and water or syrup. The ripe fruit is sweet with an aroma of oranges ; infact the plant belongs to the Orange family. Made into a syrup and cooled with ice, it acts as a mild laxative, followed in time like rhubarb, by an astringent effect. The powder and decoction of dry fruit may be used in place of fresh fruit. An extract of *Bel* made from the fresh unripe fruit and a liquid extract of the dried slices of unripe fruit are officinal preparations in the *Pharmacopœia Indica*. Dose of both, from one to two fluid drachms.

From the stem flows a good gum, occurring in tiars, like gumarabic or in small broken pieces. The mucus, which surrounds the seeds, mixed with lime, acts as a very good cement for mending porcelain ware. It is often added to mortar to render the latter more tenacious. The rind of the fruit yields a yellow dye and that of the unripe fruit mixed with myrabolams is used in calico printing. The wood is yellowish, white, mottled, close grained and takes a beautiful [illegible] to emit a strong aromatic [illegible] cut, but is eaten by insects. It is employed in the construction of carts agricultural impliments and pestles of oil and sugar mills. From the flowers a sweet scented water is distilled. Twigs and leaves are used as fodder. In some parts snuff boxes beautifully carved, medicine dishes and bottles are manufactured from the hard rind.

It is known to you that in ancient Greece and Rome various useful plants and cornfields were dedicated to various deities who were supposed to preside over and protect them. In the same way a tree like *Bel*, every part of which is so useful to man, could not fail to attract the admiration of the Hindus and thus let them to dedicate it to one of the Hindoo triad—*Mahesh* or *Shiv* worshipping him in this tree. In the 25th volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer* under the heading "Sacred Plants of the Hindoos" I have written of this tree thus :—In Chapter XVIII *Chaturmas Mahatmya* is mentioned the origin of this plant (as will be mentioned below). Its trifoliate leaf (you see specimen on the table) is the symbol of the Hindoo *trimurti* or triad and represents Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh (Shiv). It is employed as *patri* in worshipping the Deity Shiv. At page 352 of *Vratraj* taken from *Jaimini Aranyakatha*, *Durvas Rushi* orders *Draupadi*, the wife of Pandavas, to observe the *Bel Laksha vrata*, i.e the worship of Mahesh with a lakh of the leaves of this tree, in fact his worship cannot be completed without them. In his *Flora Indica* and in *As. Res*, Roxb says " the fruit (Bel) is called *shriphala*," (i), because it sprang, say the Indian poets, from the milk of Shri, (j), the goddess of *abundance*, who bestowed it on mankind at the request of Jwara when he alone wears a chaplet of Bilva (Bel) flowers ; to him only the Hindoos offer them and when they see any of them fallen on the ground they take them up with reverence and carry them to his temple." Sir G. Birdwood in his *Industrial Arts of India* says :—" It is sacred to the Trimurti (tried abovementioned). It is also sacred to Parvati (k),and is the Bilvarupa, one of the Patricas, or nine forms of Kali. It is one of the trees, the planting of which by the wayside gives long life. Hence it is incumbent upon all Hindoos to cultivate and cherish this tree, and it is sacrilege to cut it down. (Dutt, Civil Medical Officer, Sahranpur.)" You will find it cultivated in Bombay, Elephanta, and the Konkan ; wild and cultivated in Gujarat and the Deccan. Grows also in Madras, Bengal, Central India, Oudh, Behar, Western Himalaya, Burmah, and all throughout the dry hilly parts of India.

I do not know whether you have witnessed the interesting *Bel Laksha Vrata* ceremony. After bathing, the devotee squatting on a low clean wooden stool placed before *Devara*, a small form of a small temple, which along other family *gods*, contains *Ban* representing Shiv, mutters rapidly or rather chants in a low voice certain prayers throwing at each word or verse, or more properly, at the uttering of the name of the God, or of his (1,000) attributes, over the idol, *Bel* leaves, which are kept by his (the devotee's) side. The number of leaves is large at times, specially on festival days, this number reaching above one lakh, but in ordinary every day worship ten,five or even one leaf is sufficient. When this, too, cannot be obtained, the Deity is worshipped by marking him with a paste made of *Bel* wood. Before the commencement of the ceremony the leaves are carefully selected for the success of devotion depends upon the leaves being entire and not mutilated, that is, each must bear its three leaflets. Mixed with leaves, there also offered, by some people, flowers ; these are not essential but must be white, for Shiv is particularly fond of white colour. Red and *Champa* flowers are to be studiously avoided as they are distasteful to him.

During *Shravan* month *Bel* leaves are sold in the bazaar and cost about 4 annas per thousand. The *Ban* mentioned above as representing Shiv is a small smooth stone of an oval form piously believed to have been brought from the river Gandaki running over the Himalaya. The *Ban* is either fixed in a sort of socket made of silver with a flat bottom or placed loose over a small silver, brass, or copper saucer. It is usually placed with other gods in Devara already mentioned. In some houses the family idols are arranged over a wooden tray and this is made to rest either on the ground or over a raised stool. The mantras are recited in Sanskrit generally as follows :—" Shivaya namah bilva-patram Samarpayami." Meaning—bowing or prostrating before god Shiv, I offer (him) this leaf of *Bel*.

I acquired the knowledge of the uses of the sacred plants of the Hindoos—and these are many—by enquiries and observations made during my professional visits to Hindoo families.

The lecturer concluded his paper with some remarks on the growth and cultivation of barley in India.

(c) A sacred book part *Markandaya Puran*. It is composed by *Vyasa*, supposed to consist of 700 verses (*saptas* 7, and *shat* 100) although the real number is said to be less than 700. This book relates the history of the manifold battles fought by Devi (Bhagwati) against demons.
(d) Literally the bright half of the lunar month.
(e) This tree was on the limit of the town Matsyapur, capital of King Virat, at whose court the Pandavas had passed incognito the last year of their exile.
(f) Hindoos believe that either Shiv or the Devi dwells on *Shami* tree, or as they express it, this tree is transformed into one or the other of these deities. Aided by these *Ram* succeeded in killing *Ravan* who had carried away his wife. This Ram is said to be the king of Ayodhya (Oudh) son of Dashrath and the husband of Sita. For the reasons above stated this king had the *Shami* in great veneration.
(g) In the villages in which apta tree does not grow, its branches are brought and planted for the occasion in a convenient place.
(h) Shami tree grows wild in Gujarat and Poona.
(i) A name also given to cocoanut.
(j) Shri, literally beauty or wealth.
(k) Wife of Shiv.

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EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

THE chief editor of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, Herr Harich has been the hero of an event which caused an extra, ordinary sensation in Berlin.

Last year in a Social Democratic paper a paragraph appeared stating that the daughter of high officer had disappeared from the parental roof, while at the same time her father's manservant was sent back to his company. The particulars were given in such a way that one might guess the names. The Berlin *Tageblatt* reproduced the statement, giving it in a more veiled form than that in which it had appeared in the Social Democratic paper. The responsible editors of both papers were sued for libel and found guilty. The Socialist sub-editor was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, and the editor of the *Tageblatt*, Herr Harich, to a fine of £50. At the trial Herr Harich's counsel declared himself ready to prove, according to one version the correctness of his client's statement, according to another, only his *bona fides*. The lady's father, Lieut-General von Kirchhoff, felt himself insulted, and though the trial took place six months ago, he three weeks since appeared at Herr Harich's house and demanded from him on the spot a written declaration that he was a low scoundrel. At the same time the General drew a revolver out of his pocket and pointed it at Herr Harich's breast. The latter, of course, refused such an outrageous demand, and on the General saying, " Will you or will you not ? or I fire," he again answered " No. " At the same moment the General fired, so close to Herr Harich that the latter's coat was singed. The bullet struck him on the left breast just over the heart, but glanced off at the rib, and was afterwards found embedded in the floor. When General von Kirchhoff saw that his adversary stood upright, he again raised his revolver, but dropped it on seeing Herr Harich reel. The general, believing that he had seriously, or even fatally, wounded him said he would go and give himself up to the police. The shot had attracted many persons, who followed the General to the next police-station, whence he was taken to the office of the Commander of Berlin.

In the afternoon, when it became known that Herr Harich had not been killed, another high officer, a friend of the General's appeared again at Herr Harich's house demanding from him a written declaration that his proof, offered at the trial, had contained a deliberately untrue statement. When Herr Harich refused to make such a declaration, the officer tried to persuade Frau Harich to bring her influence to bear upon her husband, but in vain, and left the house indulging in threats. The Emperor was informed by telegraph of the occurrence.

LEGITIMATE SELF-DEFENCE.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* informs us, does not hesitate to justify the deed as "an act of legitimate self-defence done in vindication of the most precious rights, under the influence of a keen sense of honour such as exists and must exist amongst officers." This article of the *Kreuz Zeitung* deserves notice, because it illustrates in a very forcible manner the spirit of military caste which still exists so largely in Germany, a spirit which credits officers as such with a sense of honour superior to, or at least different from, that of any other members of society, and places them, in deference to that peculiar sense of honour, outside or above the ordinary laws of the land. General Kirchhoff was undoubtedly the victim in the first instance of a gross and unwarranted outrage in the public Press. The ordinary laws of the land were, however, invoked to obtain redress, and judgment was passed upon the offenders. But as the *Kreuz Zeitung* frankly states, "the satisfaction thus awarded to him by process of law being, in his opinion, inadequate, he felt irresistibly moved to take the matter into his own hands, and to constitute himself the natural avenger of his honour. For natures endowed at the same time with such robust force and such an acute sense of honour, sympathy alone can be felt."

The existence of such a spirit as the *Kreuz Zeitung* brings to bear upon the subject is not in the least degree surprising, the correspondent adds. Nothing can more effectually teach the German officer to regard as moving on a different plane to the civilian than the fact that he is not in any way subject to the common law of his country. Even a retired officer like General Kirchhoff, so long as he is borne on the army list, is not amenable to the ordinary law courts.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Berlin, October 11th, says:—The journalist Harich, who was fired at by General Kirchhoff, appeared before the sheriffs court to answer a charge of insult preferred by the editor of a Saarbruck newspaper, The Court, after deliberating for a considerable time, and taking into consideration the fact that the case of the accused was aggravated by a previous Press offence, sentenced him to four week's imprisonment.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PARLIAMENTARY DISTINCTION.

THE death of Professor Jowett has called attention, says the *World*, to the functions which the Universities may discharge in the equipment of men of capacity wealth, and leisure for the career of statesmanship. It was apparently his ambition to make Balliol under his mastership at the close of the nineteenth century [illegible] at the close of the eighteenth century, had been under Dr Cyril Jackson. The degree and extent of his influence will, perhaps, be known if his copious correspondence is ever published. There is no intimation as yet that he has followed the example of Dr. Cyril Jackson, and destroyed communications which might illuminate too brightly the course of affairs in his own time. The once celebrated but now almost forgotten Dean of Christ Church was not simply a trainer of statesmen ; he was covertly mixed up in the secret politics of his time, and had something to do with the making and unmaking of ministries, notably during the Addington interregnum, which interrupted the else-continuous administration of Pitt. As regards the question of the relative efficiency of the two Universities as training-schools for political life, it may be noted in parentheses that while the elder Pitt was an Oxford man, the younger drew what help the Universities could give him from Cambridge. So far as they are concerned the balance is perhaps equal. At present, we should be disposed to say that the political supremacy is with Cambridge. Mr. Gladstone stands apart. He is himself alone—the surviver of a past generation, the ancestor of the men among whom he lives. Apart, however, from the question of age and fashion, his loose rhetoric and disjointed logic contrast not to his advantage with the precise thought and the accurate speech of Mr. Balfour. On the other hand, Cambridge has the discredit of at least not having subdued the natural qualities of Sir William Harcourt, whose elephantine gambols and noisy trumpeting keep the memory of the lamented Jumboo of the Zoological Gardens fresh in the mind of the House of Commons. What Sir William Harcourt would have been if he had not been a Cambridge man, if he had had only the training of Mr. John Burns or Mr. Kier Hardie, it is impossible to conceive. The abysmal depths of his unchastened personality are unfathomable. His University, though it cannot claim much for what it has accomplished, may possibly be entitled to credit for what it has prevented.

The question of Parliamentary distinction, however, is not an inter-University one. The most prominent Parliamentary figure in the House of Commons—putting Mr. Gladstone aside, who, powerful though he is in cotemporary politics, is interesting chiefly as the survivor of his greater and better self—is unquestionably Mr. Chamberlain. Possibly a University career, if the Universities in his younger days had been open to all the subjects of the Queen independent of creed, might have softened some of the crudities and harshnesses of his political character and speech. On the other hand, a discipline more suitable to him may have been found in the eager competition of Birmingham trade, in which he is credited with having illustrated the principle of the survival of the fittest, while the plain-spoken debates of the Birmingham Town Council may have furnished him with an environment better qualified than an academic discipline to bring out the stronger points of his intellect and character. The University training and the philosophic persuits of Mr. Balfour have not made him a sharper dialectician than Mr. Chamberlain, closer in reasoning, more acute in the detection of an opponent's fallacy, more lucid in his English speech. To Mr. Balfour's dexterity in fence Mr. Chamberlain adds a vigour of arm and a force in attack to which the leader of the Conservative party scarcely reaches. He combines the qualities of a more energetic Balfour and a more self-possessed and restrained Randolph Churchill, whose strong points are, unfortunately, oftener stronger than himself, and seem rather to master him than to be controlled and directed by him for their serviceable employment. Lord Randolph's present position in the House of Commons affords a curious instance of the way in which a temporary withdrawal from Parliamentary life may make a man lose touch of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph came from Africa a stranger to it, and he has scarcely yet got to know it and to establish an understanding with it. Doubtless this will come in time; but it appears as if, by some curious psychological phenomenon, he had lost knowledge of it and had to begin to learn the business and language of the House over again. It is remarkable that the most effective antagonist of Mr. Chamberlain in the Ministerial ranks hails, like him, from the Midlands, and has come to the House of Commons with only the training of the middleclass school and the attorney's office. But for Mr. Gladstone's distrust of the moderation and good sense of Mr. H. H. Fowler, who is too reasonable and sagacious to be " well seen " in the party with which he has cast in his lot, it is probable that he would hold a higher position in the Cabinet than that which has been assigned to him. Mr. Asquith, by the firmness of his resistance to anarchic theories and lawless pressure, has justified his appointment to the Home Office ; but when the Ministry was formed it would have seemed more natural that he and Mr. Fowler should have changed places. In Mr. Fowler's case, as in that of Mr. Chamberlain, and, in the earlier instances, of Cobden, Bright, and still more of Cobbett, it is noteworthy that the command of a pure, lucid and strong English speech should characterise, above almost any of their contemporaries, men whose early training was in their mother tongue alone. It would seem as if, in speech, a man cannot well serve two masters. But the question of training is perhaps only a question of difference in the direction given to force than of its amount, of its quality rather than of its quantity. Mr. Chamberlain would have been the most powerful Parliamentary man of his time, even if he had taken a double first at Oxford or been Senior Wrangler or Smith's Prizeman at Cambridge ; and Mr. Gladstone would have been in the first ranks of statesmanship if he had passed from Dr. Shepherd's school to his father's counting-house.

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THE PREMIER AND THE AMERICAN IRISH.

A STEADY downpour of rain somewhat damped the ardour of Irish Day at Chicago on October 2nd, but there was nevertheless much speechifying by local Irishman, and there was also the eloquence of Mr. Blake, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Driscoll, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as a deputation from the Emerald Isle. Above these attractions, however, was a letter which Mr. Gladstone had entrusted to Mr. Blake just before the member for Longford left London, the reading of which aroused great enthusiasm. It ran thus :—

Downing-street, Whitehall, Sept. 2, 1893.

Dear Mr. Blake,—I learn with great pleasure that there is to be an Irish Day during the World's Fair at Chicago, nor am I less satisfied to know that you have undertaken to attend the gathering on behalf of the Irish people and of their representatives.

There could not be a more interesting nor, except on the day of the final victory, a more encouraging occasion. After seven years of close and sustained struggle throughout the country, a House of Commons was elected last year which has passed, after eighty-two days of debate, a bill for conferring upon Ireland the management, through a freely elected Parliament, of her own domestic affairs. And when, at the close of next week, the bill will be rejected by a large majority of the House of Lords, we shall know, the people of Ireland will know, the world at large will know, and even the House of Lords will know, that this rejection will mean no more harm than a dilatory vote.

You are about to address Americans, who, in all ranks and in all parts of their magnificent country, have shown an active and almost universal sympathy with Ireland, and more especially Irish Americans, through whose energies and inexhaustible affection for Ireland has been effected the most remarkable oceanic migration ever known in the history of the world. And you are in a condition to point out to them these two things : First, the distance which has been actually travelled over between the physical misery and the political depression which marked the early years of the century, and the victory recorded last night is immeasurable ; second, the distance between the recorded victory and the final investment of Ireland with full self-governing control over her domestic affairs is not only measurable but short.

It was unanswerably observed during our debate that our recent success has been brought about by a change of opinion where opinion has been most hostile, namely change of opinion in England. Scotch, Irish, and Welsh votes were with us in 1886, but we stood in a minority of nearly 120. It has been the signal and favourable change in England that has converted this minority into a majority of forty for Home Rule. Yet England still exhibits her reduced majority to intercept one of the greatest benefits conferred not only upon Ireland, but upon her.

In this attitude she is alone among all the peoples of the English-speaking race. She has not yet quitted, but she is quitting it. Yet the last struggle still remains, and, like the former struggles, it will be great and it will demand the friendly efforts of all those wherever placed, who under God have lifted this great cause out of the abyss, and set it on an eminence from which their remains but a single step into the promised land. I cherish the most sanguine hope that the conduct of the Irish nation, when their great object has been attained, will fulfil every reasonable hope cherished by those who have added and will convert its present enemies into friends.—Very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Another incident of the day should not go unrecorded. It was an incident of the kind with which American demonstrators are familiar—a bloodless battle over the flags. "Chief" J. B. Barrett is an Irishman, and out of deference to his wishes the council of administration gave special permission for the golden harp and green colour to be hoisted on the Exhibition buildings. To this, however, the Superintendent of Functions, a New Englander, objected. Ireland, he claimed, is not a separate nation recognized by the United States, and its flag cannot be given international honour. The Director-General was appealed to and he in haste turn to the British Commission. Did Sir Henry Wood think Great Britain would object ? " Not at all," said Sir Henry, " she would be pleased to see the Irish flag floating with those of the nations." So the flag was hoisted. The New England Superintendent resented this afront, as he deemed it to the British ensign, and by his orders down it came, only to be hoisted again and once more torn down. Hurried conferences of the officials were hurriedly held, and at last, amid loud cheers, the green bit of silk was allowed to float in peace.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

MR. S. T. EVANS, M.P., was interviewed on Oct. 12 with regard to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's declaration that the story about the communication with Welsh members was " absolutely childish and without foundation."

" I don't know," said Mr. Evans, " to what story Mr. Chamberlain refers. I have made a definite statement in the *New Review*, and to every word of that I [illegible] as ' childish,' but that would not be an insuperable bar to his having connection with it."

" Who came to you with this suggestion ? " asked the correspondent.

" I cannot tell you the gentleman's name without his permission," was the reply. " But he is a leading politician on the Unionist side, though not in Parliament. He represented to me that an understanding had been arrived at between the Conservatives and Unionists that the next Government should be Unionist with Lord Hartington or Mr. Chamberlain, as Prime Minister. He said he had been visiting Mr. Chamberlain, and as he was a Unionist candidate at the last election and is a prominent man on that side, I thought that very likely. He did not say, nor do I represent him as saying, that he came to me directly from Mr. Chamberlain and as his emissary. As to Mr. Chamberlain's affectation of despising the Welsh party, I can only say that he has approached them before now."

" In what quarter of the country was the gentleman who came to you a Unionist candidate ?"

" That I cannot tell you. If necessary I can give his name, but not without his permission. There is no no doubt he has seen the article and this controversy. Let him speak."

" You say he is a friend of Mr. Chamberlain ?"

" I believe so."

" Is he likely to come forward now that the facts are disputed, and you are put in a hole ?"

" I am not in a hole," replied Mr. Evans.

" Well, perhaps not, but the public may take another view of the matter."

" I do not care about it one way or the other."

" Have you asked the man to speak ?"

" No."

" Will you ?"

" I cannot say. Perhaps in the end I may, and if he says ' No ' I may find it necessary to tell who he is.

IT may be interesting just now to note that in one of the earliest of Mr. Gilbert's efforts there are touches of humorous satire of the kind that finds so much favour nowadays with Savoy audiences. In his burlesque with the punning title "La Vivandiere; or, True to the Corps" there are some excellent hits at the more objectionable class of British tourists. A character, named Lord Margate, addressing some companions at the Grands Mulets on Mont Blanc, thus delivers himself :

You all remember, when we left the shore
Of Rule Britannia, we in concert swore
We'd do our best on reaching these localities
To show our undisputed nationalities,
To show contempt in everything that we did :
Tell me, my comrades, how have we succeeded ?

The following instructive colloquy then takes place :

Marquis of Cranbourne Alley.	I've sworn at all who've hindered my researches.
Lord Pentonville.	I've worn my hat in all the foreign churches.
Lord Peckham.	On all their buildings I've passed verbal strictures,
	And poked my walking stick through all their pictures.
	I only carry it about for that use.
Mqs. of Cran. A.	I've decorated all their public statues.
Lord Pentonville.	When Frenchmen have conversed with me or you,
	We've always turned the talk to Waterloo.
Lord Margate.	I've half-a-dozen Frenchmen tried to teach
	That I'm twelve times as brave and strong as each,
	And showed that this corollary must follow.
	One Englishman can trash twelve Frenchmen hollow.
	In fact, my friends, wherever we have placed ourselves,
	I may say, we have thoroughly disgraced ourselves.

Mr. Gilbert's " La Vivandiere " dates from as far back as 1868, seven years before the production of " Trial by Jury " at the Royalty. It was produced at the Queen's Theatre, but seems to have attracted comparatively little attention, in spite of the fact that Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Lionel Brough, Miss Henrietta Hodson, and other favourites of the public were in the cast. The Vivandiere of the title is our old friend " The Daughter of the Regiment," and in burlesquing Donizetti's work Mr. Gilbert had some digs at the conventionalities of operatic productions, as he has had on many subsequent occasions. Upon the title-page of the new scarce little pamphlet published in Liverpool, from which the above extracts have been taken, Mr. Gilbert was already described twenty-five years ago as the author of a number of pieces, among which are " Dulcamara ; or, the Little Duck and the Great Quack," " Allow Me to Explain," " Highly Improbable," and " Harlequin Cock Robin and Jenny Wren."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 2.

10 p.m.	78·2

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

6 a.m.	74·1
10 a.m.	80·8
2 p.m.	89·8
6 p.m.	87·0

MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

MRS. BESANT, in the *Weekly Sun*, continues the story of her life, thus :—

THE SECRET DOCTRINE.

What part does man play in this vast drama of a universe ? Needless to say, he is not the only living form in a cosmos, which for the most part is uninhabitable by him. As science has shown living forms everywhere on the material plane, races in each drop of water, life throbbing in every leaf and blade, so the 'Secret Doctrine' points to living forms on higher planes of existence, each suited to its environment, till all space thrills with life and nowhere is there death, but only change. Amid these myriads are some evolving towards humanity, some evolving away from humanity as we know it divesting themselves of its grosser parts. For man is regarded as a sevenfold being, four of these parts belonging to to the animal body and perishing at, or soon after, death ; while three form his higher self, his true individuality, and these persist and are immortal. These form the ego, and it is this which passes through many incarnations, learning life's lesson as it goes, working out its own redemption within the limits of an inexorable law, sowing seeds of which it ever reaps the harvest, building its own fate with tireless fingers, and finding nowhere in the measureless time and space around it any that can lift for it one weight it has created, one burden it has gathered, unravel for it one tangle it has twisted, close for it one gulf that it has digged."

Then, after noting the approaches of western science to eastern, came the final words : " It is of curious interest to note how some of the latest theories seem to catch glimpses of the occult doctrines, as though science were standing on the very threshold of knowledge which shall make all her past seem small. Already her hand is trembling towards the grasp of forces beside which all those now at her command are insignificant, How soon will her grip fasten on them ? Let us hope not until social order has been transformed ; but they should only give more to those who have, and leave the wreeched still wretcheder by force of contrast. Knowledge used by selfishness widens the gulf that divides man from man and race, from race, and we may well shrink from the idea of new powers in nature being yoked to the car of greed Hence the wisdom of those ' Masters ' in whose name Mdme. Blavatsky speaks, has ever denied the knowledge which is power until love's lesson has been learned, and has given only into the hands of the selfless the control of those natural forces which, misused , would wreck society."

BRADLAUGH'S CRITICISMS.

This review and the public announcement, demanded by honesty, that I had joined the Theosophical Society, naturally raised somewhat of a storm of criticism, and the *National Reformer* of June 30 contained the following :—" The review of Mdme. Blavatsky's book in the last *National Reformer* and an announcement in the *Weekly Sun* have brought me several letters on the subject of Theosophy. I am asked for explanations as to what Theosophy is, and as to my own opinion on Theosophy.The word 'theosoph' is old and was used amongst the Neo-platonists. From the dictionary, its new meaning appears to be 'one who claims to have a knowledge of God, or of the laws of Nature by means of internal illumination.' An atheist certainly cannot be a Theosophist. A Deist might be a Theosophist. A Monist cannot be a Theosophist. Theosophy must at least involve Dualism. Modern Theosophy, according to Mdme. Blavatsky, as set out in last week's issue, asserts much that I do not believe, and alleges some things that to me are certainly not true. I have not had the opportunity of reading Mdme. Blavatsky's two volumes, but I have read during the past ten years many publications from the pen of herself, Col. Olcott and of other Theosophists. They appear to me to have sought to rehabilitate a kind of Spiritualism in Eastern phraseology. I think many of their allegations utterly erroneous, and their reasonings wholly unsound. I very deeply regret indeed that my colleague and co-worker has, with somewhat of suddenness and without any interchange of ideas with myself, adopted as facts matters which seem to me to be as unreal as it is possible for any fiction to be. My regret is greater as I know Mrs. Besant's devotion to any course she believes to be true. I know that she will always be earnest in the advocacy of any views she undertakes to defend, and look to possible developments of her Theosophic views with the very gravest misgiving. The editorial policy of this paper is unchanged, and is directly antagonistic to all forms of Theosophy ; I would have preferred on this subject to have held my peace, for the public disagreeing with Mrs. Besant on her adoption of Socialism has caused pain to both ; but on reading her article and taking the public announcement made of her having joined the Theosophical organisation, I owe it to those who look to me for guidance to say this with clearness.

"CHARLES BRADLAUGH."

" It is not possible for me here to state fully my reasons for joining the Theosophical Society, the three objects of which are to found a universal brotherhood without distinction of race or creed ; to forward the study of Aryan literature and philosophy, to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man. On matters of religious opinion the members are absolutely free. The founders of the society deny a personal god, and a somewhat subtle form of Pantheism is taught as the Theosophic view of the universe, though even this is not forced on members of the society. I have no desire to hide the fact [illegible] solution of some problems, especially problems in psychology, which Atheism leaves untouched.

"ANNE BESANT."

THEOSOPHY AND DUALISM.

Theosophy, as its students well know, so far from involving Dualism is based on the one, which becomes two on manifestation, just as Atheism posits one existence, only cognisable in the duality, Force and Matter as philosophic—though not popular—theism teaches one deity whereof are spirit and matter. Mr. Bradlaugh's temperate disapproval was not copied by some other Freethought leaders, and Mr. Foote especially distinguished himself by the bitterness of his attacks. In the midst of the whirl I was called away to Paris to attend, with Herbert Burrows, the great labour congress, held there from July 15 to July 20, and spent a day or two at Fontainebleau with H. P. Blavatsky, who had gone abroad for a few week's rest. There I found her translating the wonderful fragments from " The Dook of the Golden Precepts," now so widely known under the name of " The Voice of the Silence. She wrote it swiftly, without any material copy before her, and in the evening made me read it aloud to see if the " English was decent." Herbert Burrows was there, and Mrs. Candler, a staunch American Theosophist, and we sat round H. P. B. while I read. The translation was in perfect and beautiful English flowing and musical ; only a word or two could we find to alter, and she looked at us like a startled child, wondering at our praises—praises that anyone with the literary sense would endorse, if they read that exquisite prose poem.

A TALK WITH H P. B.

A little earlier in the same day I had asked her as to the agencies at work in producing the taps so constantly heard at spiritualistic seances. " You don't need spirits to produce taps," she said ; " see here." She put her hand over my head, not touching it, and I heard and felt light taps on the bone of my skull, each sending a little electric thrill down the spine. She then carefully explained how such taps were producible at any point desired by the operators, and how interplay of the currents to which they were due might be caused otherwise than by conscious human volition. It was in this fashion that she would illustrate her verbal teachings, proving by experiment the statements made as to the existence of subtle forces controllable by the trained mind. The phenomena all belonged to the scientific side of her teaching, and she never committed the folly of claiming authority for her philosophic doctrines on the ground that she was a wonder-worker. And constantly would she remind us that there was no such thing as " miracle ; " that all the phenomena she had produced were worked by virtue of a knowledge of nature deeper than that of average people, and by the force of a well-trained mind and will ; some of them were what she would describe as " psychological tricks," the creation of images by force of imagination, and impressing them on others as a " collective hallucination ; " others, such as the moving of solid articles either by an astral hand projected to draw them towards her, or by using an elemental ; others, by reading in the astral light, and so on. But the proof of the reality of her mission from those whom she spoke of as masters lay not in these comparatively trivial physical and mental phenomena, but in the splendour of her heroic endurance, the depth of her knowledge, the selflessness of her character, the lofty spirituality of her teachings, the untiring passion of her devotion, the incessant ardour of her work for the enlightening of men. It was this and not her phenomena, that won for her our faith and confidence—we who lived besides her, knowing her daily life—and we gratefully accepted her teaching, not because she claimed any authority, but because it woke in us powers the existence of which in ourselves we had not dreamed of, energies, of the soul that demonstrated their own existence.

THE Working Men's Congress in Paris held their first meeting the other evening. A correspondent says : The chief business on the order list was the reading of M. Jules Guesde's report on the situation of the working class Socialists in and out of Parliament. He strongly recommended political action as a means towards the fulfillment of their desires and aims, and was in favour of their representatives in the Chamber of Deputies organizing themselves into a militant group. In his opinion they ought to co-operate with the other Socialists whenever urgent reforms were under debate. None the less they should abide by every jot and title to which they pledged themselves at electoral meetings. Any other conduct would end in their falling to pieces as a party. M. Guesde's report shows that he has not read in vain the speeches made by Herr Liebnecht at the different congresses he has attended since 1889. M. Guesde was attentively listened to, and at different times applauded. The Congress then discussed the expediency of a Socialist propaganda and organisations in the rural districts. This subject was first presented to a Congress at Marseilles in 1892. It was last summer again debated at Zurich, where it was decided that syndicates of agricultural labourers were to unite with Socialist communal councils in fixing rates of wages, whether by the day, week, month, or year ; that arbitral tribunals were to be created similar to those of the " Prud'hommes " in cities, and means taken to provide retiring pensions to the old and invalided. M. Jules Guesde is taking up the position as the leader of the advanced or collectivist Socialists, and shows that he means to try and draw the others towards him.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE GAY CITY.

PARIS is looking its very brightest and best at the present moment, and just at the moment when London, New York, Berlin, and Brussels have a desolate out- of-season air, the inhabitants of the gay city are adding to the life and gaiety that make the French capital the centre towards which all turn who want change from dull business routine or rest from mental strain. And I think this, wrote a lady correspondent a few days before the mail left, about the pleasantest time one could select for a visit to Paris. The intense heat of summer is past, and winter hardly gives such early signs of his coming as in England. It is delightful to wander about shopping under this clear cool sky, looking here and looking there, and getting quite lost in the riches and novelties displayed by all the principal magasins. For though the Parisians are only just begining to return from the various fashionable seaside resorts the city is so crowded with visitors, and all anxiouus to add the very latest gowns and head gear to their wardrobes, that the magasins have had every impetus given to them for the production of becoming winter fashions.

WINTER FASHIONS.

There may be still a lingering of lightness and airiness about fabrics and trimmings, but it is with winter we have to do, and nothing else. Let us see what these winter fashions are like ? Whether there is any distinct new departure, such as we have been expecting ? Whether wide sleeves, ample skirts, and voluminous trimmings are to give way to more modest dimensions? or whether thay have stepped the border-line which separates from the ridiculous and the grotesque? Generally speaking, it may be said that skirts are departing from the extreme width which characterised them all the summer, but sleeves and shoulder decorations seem to be on the increase. Indeed, I hope London never will be tempted into adopting anything like some of the latest Parisian sleeves I saw. For instance, a toilette de promenade had a bodice ending at the waist with a belt, a deep sailor collar continued from the shoulders until it reached a point under this belt; and , attached from this collar, over very full puffed sleeves, were two jockeys, which made a sort of gathered pelerine, almost in a line with the waist, and standing out so as to give an appearance of greater width from elbow to elbow than there was round the bottom of the fairly ample skirt. The whole aim in the present style of bodice appears to be to continue the line of the shoulder as much as possible by means of gentle gradations; but it seems extravagant and grotesque to carry it past the elbow; and this is what all the leading Paris models for the comming winter show. Puffs, flounces and fine kiltings are all utilised for this purpose, and are generally set on some stiff foundations to give the necessary appearance of stiffness and slope.

SLEEVES.

One of the very newest sleeves is formed with three puffs drooping from the shoulder, each increasing in size to the elbow, and fitting quite close from that to the wrist ; for notwithstanding the attempt that was made to change it the sleeve buttoned tightly from wrist to elbow and moulding the lower part of the arm is the mode of the moment. So to be quite up to date you must have a sleeve becoming larger and larger as it reaches the elbow, declining again until it fits pecfetly close to the wrist. All this looks as if I had sleeves on the brain, and I must confess that they were the most striking and novel part of any costume that I saw during my visit to the French metropolis.

SKIRTS.

Skirts are decidedly narrower, and the bell-shape reigns supreme throughout all sorts of modifications and for plain costumes it is cut quite shaped to the hips, rows of machine stitching being a very favourite finish. But though the skirts have lost some thing of their voluminousness, they are still made to set well out round the bottom, and instead of the stiff, uncomfortable crinoline which is used by our dressmakers to give the necessary appearance of fulness, the French use a cunningly-contrived light metal spring, which is inserted a little above the edge of the skirt. It is quite imperceptible, light as a feather, and keeps the skirt in its proper folds. Is this the first insidious encroachment of the long threatened crinoline ? Our neighbours decry the very thought of such a thing, though to me it is a manifest effort to introduce it. It is bad to prophecy yet metal in any shape or form near the bottom of the skirt looks suspicious.

FRENCH SKILL IN EFFECTS.

As to the trimming, I may apply all that I said about the extravagance and straining after originality noticeable with our own dressmakers to the Parisian, with this addition, that the French have a knack of adapting bizarre effects in colour and material without appearing ridiculous or overdressed—a thing that we do not seem to be able to do. Ribbons, laces, embroidery—shaded, bespangled, jewelled—make a richness of decoration quite dazzling to the sober English eye, but dazzling only when displayed in their solitary grandeur, and before they get into the clever hands of Monsieur or Mdme, under whose clever manipulation and combination all crudeness and vulgar display vanish, and nothing remains but charming effects of richness and colour. An example will show what I mean. Just for a moment think of the ribbon bow—which, by the way, is the trimming of the season. Call to mind the monstrosities we had to contemplate all through the summer—bows scattered about costumes with such awkwardness and ignorance of position and proportion that they seemed to be continually longing for an excuse to be torn away. How different the bow on a French costume ! It adds beauty and grace to the whole, you would not like to imagine that skirt caught up otherwise than by those careless little bunches of shaded velvet, or that bodice with anything prettier than this twisted ribbon, which never appears to get [illegible] plentiful use being made of it in all the new models. A navy serge dress that I admired very much, had bodice the trimmed with a black satin ribbon,brought from the waist in a series of lozenge shaped folds forming a bow at the centre of the back, from which two ends fell until they reached the ground. The top part of the bodice was covered with lace insertion brightened by gold filigree work and turquoises, which also composed the large puff which formed the sleeve to the elbow. The skirt had a zigzag trimming of the insertion, outlined by the ribbon and bows. But embroidery is more popular than any other form of decoration and leaders of fashion are inventing their own designs giving it over into the embroiderer's hands who produces the most elaborate and novel effects as may be imagined when jewels, gold and silver thread and every imaginable shade of silk are being introduced. But I find I am coming to the end of my prescribed length though only getting into my description of the latest Parisian novelties, yet I must not conclude without mentioning that the bodices confined, under the skirt at the waist are still far more worn than the newer basque, which does not appear to gain the same amount of favour as it does in London. Many of the most stylish of the autumn constumes have not the suspicion of a basque so anyone that the style does not suit may still continue wearing the pretty bodice with its waist outline of any trimming the rest of the costume permits.

WHY GIRLS SHOULD SING.

The "Woman's Herald" gives the following good reasons why every girl should be taught to sing—if she has a voice, to improve it ; if she has no ear, to acquire one if possible. For singing and rhythmical sounds are very good domestic helps in many crises, since listening composes the nerves of the excited and angry, soothes the sorrowful, lulls the wakeful, and largely helps in the cure of various illnesses. The mother who cannot sing her baby to sleep is to be pitied, the person who was not sung to sleep when a baby has something incomplete in his being. All the children love the lullaby, whether it is the gentle murmur, half song, half monotone, whether it is the sweet melody or whether it is a tune sung in a voice regardless of measure and loud and clear as a yodel. The effect of music is quieting upon the nerves, and this action makes the nerves capable of performing their proper functions. The child who is soothed by a lullaby is kept not only in sound condition, in so far as music has any effect on the condition, but every possibility of harmonious growth is thus given to it ; for the sleep that is begun to the soft ordering of time or tune is set to music, as it were ; and the child's growth, so much of which takes place during sleep, is as orderly as the setting of crystals which move and grow in order under certain sounds. If a mother cannot sing herself, she can intone rhythmically, or she can see that her nurse is able to sing ; for it seems, in view of its power on the nerves and the higher nature, that a child should no more be deprived of music than of any other food necessary to his well-being, physical and mental.

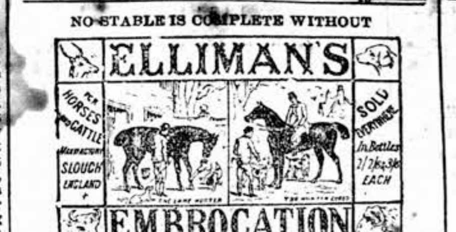
EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

Lady Florence Dixie has been interviewed as to the rumour that she conptemplated starting a daily paper devoted to the interests of women. Her ladyship thereupon delivered her soul of the following characteristic remarks :—" It is perfectly true," she said, " that I had such a project in view, but unfortunately the intending proprietor and myself cannot agree concerning the policy of the paper, and for that reason the venture has fallen through. But I shall tell you how it all came about. A well-known millionaire offered me the sum of £135,000 to found and conduct a woman's daily paper. It was to be issued at one halfpenny. I agreed to work out the scheme. thinking, of course, that the paper would be conducted upon the lines which I advocate for women—namely, the perfect equality for men and women before the law and in social and moral customs. However, to my surprise and disapointment, I discovered when the policy of the paper came to be discussed that the proprietor designed it to be a fashionable daily. I was so disgusted that I wrote and resigned all connection with the concern. I want to lift women up from the silly conventional life they lead into a nobler appreciation of their position in the world. I have no wish that women should become less womanly in the true acceptation of the term, but I would have her rise to the full glory of her womanhood." "And you have faith, Lady Florence, that women will rise eventually to their true position ?" "I have. They are attaining that position fast—not fast enough, though —and I had hoped by this projected paper for women to have given the movement still greater impetus. A paper of that kind is greatly needed. We have plenty of periodical literature devoted to women—a few journals on the right lines—but the vast mass of women's periodical literature is given up to fashions, dress, housekeeping recipes, and foolish society gossip. We need a daily paper which a woman can take up for information regarding her special departments in public affairs, and where she will see all movements depicted from a woman's standpoint as well as from the masculine. As it is, very little space is devoted in the daily Press to women's meetings and women's work. I admit an improvement has taken place, but it is quite insufficient. There ought, at least, to be one good daily devoted entirely to the interests of women. But a woman's paper of the merely fashionable order—I could have nothing to do with such a production.

THE Colonel of the 4th Hussars, writes a home correspondent, has got into disgrace with the Essex Radicals. It appears that the band used to play at Colchester on Sunday afternoons. The Colonel notified that when the National Anthem was played many people withheld the usual mark of respect. He intimated that if hats were not removed the band would cease to play. On the following Sunday the band began by playing the National Anthem. The people kept their hats on defiantly, and the band marched back to barracks at once. The Colonel was perfectly in the right as things stand. The band is kept by the officers, and they are in a special sense bound to insist on ordinary respect and loyalty.

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